THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 6, 1845.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night two of the villains prowling about the city and neighborhood made a descent on the dwelling of Mr. WATERMAN PALMER, near Manchester. The man living in the family heard a noise outside the house, and slipping out observed two men—one busily engaged in tying to get the gate of the house-yard open so as to leave a clear retreat with the spoils, and the other keeping watch. On hailing the rascals they fled, and some slugs were sent to help them off, but without effect. Some of them will be shot yet.

CARPENTERS, LABORERS, &c.

We are again forced to apprise Carpenters, Laborers, &c., abroad, who design coming here for employment, that is useless. There are more here now than can get work and those who come will certainly be disappointed.

The Fire in Quebec.

We, in Pittsburgh, after the great fire on the 10th of April, and after it was conceded that such a conflagration had never occurred before on this Continent, thought a greater calamity could not fall upon any community; but it will be seen by particulars of the great fire in Quebec, in another column, that it is worse than ours. The loss of property may not be so great—doubtless it is not—but the destruction of LIFE is immensely greater. It is stated that after a number of sick persons had been removed, as was hoped to a place of safety the terrible element overtook them and *they were lost*. The number of bodies found, before the fire was fairly checked, was no less than twelve: and it is supposed the total loss is upwards of *one hundred!* In our case they numbered *four* only. What a disproportion in that which is infinitely more precious than mere property. The citizens of Quebec out of the "burnt district," and in other parts of the Province adjacent, had contributed with the greatest liberality to the wants of the sufferers.

Further particulars of the New York Fire.

It is said this fire was the act of an incendiary, and commenced in the extensive stables of Messrs. Palmer &. Peters. The New York papers have accounts ranging widely as to the number of houses burned, losses of property, &c. One thing is certain, it is a very severe blow on great numbers of the poor, of whom it is said no less than 3,000 men, women and children are without house or home, having lost everything they possessed in the world. The buildings, with few exceptions, were frame and small value—many of them being shanties only. The Tribune states that over one hundred houses of all sorts were destroyed—not fifty dollars worth of property was saved so far as could be ascertained, and not twenty buildings were insured. The loss of Messrs. Palmer & Peters is variously stated; the Tribune says *they* estimate it at $4000 actually. Their stables contained 130 valuable horses of which 25 were burned. The fire spread with great rapidity among the dry houses. No lives were lost, but two men were run over by the Engines and seriously injured.

☞We have received No. 1 of the semi-weekly N. Y. Tribune. It is one of the most beautiful newspaper sheets we ever saw, and full of Editorials, News, commercial and money reports, &c., &c. Only $3 per annum. it must take.

☞The St. Louis New Era says it has been intimated that a counter-association will be gotten up by the Merchants and shippers who are not interested in steamboats, against the associations of steamboat owners and Captains. They object that the association on the Missouri has engaged all the experienced Pilots on that river; that they have raised the price of freight too high, &c.

☞The steamer FROLIC, which left St. Louis a year ago with a load of merchandise for the American Fur Company at Fort George on the Yellowstone River, lately returned, sadly worn in looks and her upper works. A year's voyage up the Missouri to a tributary, sounds large. Less time is requisite to circumnavigate the globe.—However, it exemplifies the immense extent of our Inland navigation, even after deducting the three-fourths of the year for time lost.

Senator Woodbury sent Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, a copy of his speech in favor of Annexation; whereupon Lloyd, who is a nonresistant so far as arms go, but who makes terrible attacks with pen and tongue, writes the Senator a letter, in which he is compared to Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot, and the devil himself.

☞Arrangements have been matured to construct a Magnetic Telegraph between Utica and Albany. The work will be commenced forthwith.

VERMONT.—A Whig State Convention will assemble at Montpelier on Wednesday, July 23, to nominate a State ticket for the September election.

☞THOMAS HOOD the well known humorist, died on the 3d of May. Who that ever read the "Song of the Shirt" will ever forget him?

☞FATHER MATTHEW, in a letter to a friend, acknowledges his gratitude to his friends who, by a subscription of £7000 relieved him of all his debts. The venerable gentleman states that they were incurred in propagating the great Temperance Reformation, and that he had sacrificed his family property to pay his Medal makers. Generous man! Ireland should now give him an ample competence as a token of *its* gratitude for the incalculable benefits he has conferred upon it.

☞The steamer Mermaid recently arrived at St. Louis from Bloomington, Iowa, with no less than 4,243 sacks of wheat, put up in a beautiful order, and shipped direct to New York City! The astonishing productiveness of the Far West is only beginning to be developed.

☞Incendiaries are busy in St. Louis. On the night of the 25th ult., they set fire to four different stables. The last time they succeeded in burning three stables.

The Charleston Courier says,—"The Augusta papers make no further allusion to the illness of Mr. McDuffie, neither have any letters reached this city referring to the state of his health, which induces us to place less faith in the truth of the report published in our paper of Monday, copied from the Augusta Chronicle."

N. P. Willis and Robert Owen were among the passengers in the Britannia, which left Boston on Saturday for Liverpool.

Revolution in California.

The Revolution in this country after sundry demonstrations between the "Natives" and Mexican Authorities has terminated in the expulsion of the latter. The foreigners with few exceptions, withdrew from the respective armies before the decisive battle came, and the "Natives" carried the day with very trifling loss on either side. Letters in the Union give the following statements:

About eight years ago Don Juan B. Alvarado, Don Jose Castro, and others, Californians by birth, aided by several foreigners, took possession of Monterey, the archives and Government property, chartered an English vessel, and sent the Mexican General, his officers and their families, to Lower California, and left them there, to find their way to Mexico as they could. The Californians then proceeded to take possession of every part of California, with the different missions; and the many cattle belonging to the missions, and the different offices of honor and profit within this department. The Mexicans remaining in the country made an effort to put them down, but failed.

President Bustamente, the second year after this revolution, confirmed the Californians in their different employments. During the time they held command, they ordered almost every Englishman and American to be arrested. Over one hundred were imprisoned in Monterey at one time—over fifty of these in a low, damp room, less than 20 feet square, without floor or windows.—In May, the same year, many of the men were chained, six and eight to a bar, put into the hold of a vessel, and sent to Sam Blas. Fifteen months afterwards the Government of Mexico sent part of them back to Monterey, several dying from fatigue and privations.

In the year 1842, General Manuel Micheltorena arrived in California with some three or four hundred officers and soldiers, and by orders of President Santa Anna took command—putting out of office some of the Californians. Last November, Senors Castro, Alvarado, and many of their countrymen, again arose with the determination of sending out of their country the Mexican troops. The two parties met and made a treaty. Within a month they each denied the treaty and again took up arms.

The result was as stated above. If Mexico can spare the troops to re-conquer the country it will be attempted. In a letter from the senior editor published a short time ago, he gave some information respecting the views of the Americans in California, emigrants from the United States, which is undoubtedly authentic, and shows that though the present movement was got up and carried through ostentibly by the Natives, yet the emigrants have ulterior views of Independence (if we don't annex them) which will be carried out. Mexico may make efforts to put down the Revolutionary movement, but it will *end* in another Texas affair.

Further Particulars of the fearful Conflagration in Quebec.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

To Vigil & Co.'s Express we are indebted for the Montreal Gazette of the 31st, from which we take these particulars.

The fire broke out on the 29th, in the tannery of Mr. Richardson, in St. Valliere street, originating by the bursting of a boiler.

The dryness of the weather, and the inflammable quality of the buildings adjoining, caused the flames to spread with the utmost rapidity, and from 11 in the morning until midnight the Fire King held uninterrupted sway, sweeping everything before him; until his career was arrested in St. Charles street—nearly one mile from the place where the flames were first discovered.

Between 1500 and 2000 houses were destroyed, making one third of the population—about twelve thousand people—houseless, and in absolute want of the common necessaries of life.

Almost the whole of St. Roch's suburbs was destroyed—the Church and St. Peter's Chapel, the large brewing establishment of Messrs. Lloyd ane Lepper & M'Callum, and the line of wharves from Munn's to the one at the foot of Hope Hill, on which were an immense quantity of deals, being all burnt. The Convent was saved.

The fire was stopped on the town side by blowing up two houses, and on the other by throwing down the pile of deals.

We make some extracts from the letters in the Gazette from which it will be seen that the loss of life is also very great.

We this day publish further details of the dreadful calamity at Quebec, of which the only consoling feature is the extinction of the fire, but not until it had destroyed almost everything within its range. At one time, serious fears were entertained that it would extend to and consume the whole of the city, and the saving of the latter can only be attributed to the change of the wind and the efforts of the military.

The military exerted themselves most heroically, and taking upon themselves the responsibility of blowing up houses which threatened to conduct the devouring element to other quarters, at length circumscribed its ravages. We are sorry to say that one soldier, a private of the 43rd, whose name we have not learned, perished in the effort.

Of the deplorable loss of life which must have resulted, no exact estimate has yet been obtained. Twelve bodies had been found when the latest advices came away, but there can be no doubt that the real extent of the loss must be far greater. We trust that the estimate of the writer of a letter which we subjoin, which rates the number of lives lost as high as one hundred, is beyond the truth.

The steamer Charlevoix escaped almost by a miracle. The stocks on which she was, were on fire, but the vessel itself was saved.

Among the public buildings destroyed, are two Methodist churches.

Many persons have been severely burned—among them, the Editor of the Canadian, who has also lost every thing he possessed. Mr. J. B. Bigaonnette, a Magistrate, is injured, it is feared mortally.

We learn from an extra of the Herald, yesterday, that its correspondent in Quebec, has lost his daughter, a young lady of twelve years of age, "who, being sick, was carried to the Palace, the residence of the former Intendants,) to which it was hoped at that time, the fire would not extend; but which, sad to say, was entirely consumed, there being, at the time, many sick persons in it, taken there for safety, and whom it was found impossible to save."

The Canadian of Thursday, notwithstanding the sufferings of its Editor, contains full details of the catastrophe, but they add little to what we have above communicated. It estimates the insurances at £25,000 to £30,000 in the Quebec, £20,000 to £20,000 in the Canada, and £2,500 in the London Phœnix. We have heard of some others, but not considerable. It states also, that some of the bakers had inhumanly taken advantage of the demand for bread, to sell it at an extortionate price.

We have one great fact to deal with. Twelve thousand persons are at this moment deprived of means of existence, are homeless, famishing, and destitute. The first duty is to provide for their immediate physical wants. Their fellow citizens, all of whom will, more or less, suffer in this calamity, and many of them, particularly the merchants, very severly, have met with a generous promptitude, and subscribed the liberal sum of 7,000*l* on the instant.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the Seminary and the Hotel Dieu each, forwarded, we understand, £500 by yesterday evening's steamboat. The Provincial Government has also acted with a judicious humanity which we are sure will meet with general approbation. At a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, His Excellency the Governor General, under their advice, directed an order for Two Thousand Pounds to be drawn in favor of the Mayor of Quebec and despatched by the evening's mail to meet the immediate necessity, until the whole matter, and the extent to which it is proper for the Government in the vacation of Parliament to interfere, may receive full consideration.

The want of food will be the most pressing one. We presume there will be abundance of flour and provisions in Quebec at this moment, so that money will be the principal agent in supplying them; but as it appears that a great number of bakeries were destroyed, and the want of ovens was already felt, it will be well to consider whether an immediate despatch of loaves of bread would not be prudent.

(Extract from a private Letter.)

QUEBEC, May 29, 1845.

The fire commenced about 11 A. M., at Richardson's tannery, and at 6 o'clock, P. M. Lepper and McCallum's breweries were in flames, from which you may form some idea of the rapidity of its progress. It was eventually arrested at Ross's foundry by blowing up several houses. It may be said to have destroyed every thing within its range, from the water's edge to the town walls, and even ascended Cote d'Abram, burning beyond the national school on Gallows Hill.

Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais, also a new vessel; Munn's ship yard is completely destroyed; Jeffrey's property has escaped, als Lee's. The whole of St Roch's is a mere wilderness of chimneys.

The loss of property hae also been attended with a considerable loss of life. It is conjectured that not less than one hundred persons have perished.

The value of buildings and moveables £400,000, of which but a small portion is insured, say £60,000. The Mutual Insurance Company was in existance in St. Roch's, but all parties are involved in ruin. Dry goods people will be great sufferers. It is estimated that £70,000 of new goods have been sold to St. Roch's store-keepers since the arrival of the vessels. In fact every person must suffer more or less.

(From another Private Letter.)

QUEBEC, 29th May, 1845.

I addressed you in a few hurried hurried lines yesterday. Things here are in great confusion. The greater part of St. Roch's Suburbs is nothing more than a heap of ruins. The loss in round numbers cannot be easily ascertained, but half a million of will not cover the losses, nor perhaps £750,000.

Further Items of Foreign News.

We avail ourselves of the compilation of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer to furnish our readers with the principal political news:

The aspect of Commercial affairs is on the whole favorable; and it will be seen that the news from this country by the steamers Great Western and Caledonia, produced a very good effect upon the money market.

The Times of the 5th, has a long article on the effects produced among their "foreign and Irish neighbors," by Sir Robert Peel's "enormous indiscretion, in dragging Mr. Polk and Oregon into the Maynooth debate." The rejoicing of the Irish at the prospect of thus being enabled to compel England to come to terms is dwelt upon at length and extracts are given from articles in some of the Irish papers on the subject. The Waterford Chronicle says all the Irish ask is "life for Ireland;" and adds, that "if war was waging along the Canadian frontier, and if 30 sail of the French line were confronting the English fleet in St. George's channel, they would not long be without life for Ireland;" it further exhorts the Irish, before they consent to be "conciliated" by the Maynooth grant, to remember that the concession is made at a moment when "England cannot depend upon the Russian woman-flogger, Nicholas, or any other power, to help her over this bit of a fix in which she seems to be placed with regard to the Oregon territory."

The Belfast *Vindicator* goes still further and puts this hypothesis. "Suppose a war with France and America, and all its embarrasments, and a people here determined to make use of these embarrasments, would England fire a gun until Ireland was free! Who recruit her ranks! Forty thousand Irishmen are in her service, raising the temple of her glory, but not daring to inscribe their names on the entablature. Even their neutrality—even our refusal to enlist in the ranks—would impede her course, and frightfully embarrass her. But if not merely neutral, but constitutionally opposed, how could England war with a paralyzed—nay, a hostile right arm."

The *Times* treats all this as mere hypothesis, but is very severe upon Sir Robert Peel, for giving the Irish an opportunity thus to threaten. It says:

"The integrity of the empire is shaken, the French are called to our shores in battle array, Canada is fringed with invasion, Oregon seized Great Britain and Ireland are imagined in actual war, our army is supposed melting into a current of desertion—all in order to get up a case for Sir Robert Peel's preternatural interference with the ordinary course of the British Constitution."

At an Anti-Maynooth meeting on the 30th ult. a very energetic and decided letter from Dr. CHALMERS was read, urging Protestants to persevere in their remonstrances against the proposed endowment Popish colleges.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to March 11, have been received at London. The exports of wool for the year reached 2,233,946 pounds

O'Connel made a speech at Dundalk on the 1st ult. It is mainly made up of buffoonery and bombast on the threadbare theme of repeal. "Before three months," said he, "England may be in a war."

"Good luck to her in that war, if she does justice to Ireland; I will not pray at all on the other side of the question (laughter) for it is past praying for.—There is no knowing how soon some vicissitudes in the fortunes of England may achieve everything for us, and, take my word for it, that if there be a war within the next three months or so, you will be walking up to Dublin before Christmas next with small sticks in your hands, just for the purpose of seeing what an Irish Parliament looks like." (Cheering and laughter.)

At the dinner which followed the demonstration, the "Liberator," as he is uniformly called—*lucus a non lucendo*,—made another speech, in which he said he had become "one of the ruling powers," that "he would make peace with no one, till it was made in "College Green," and that the time was at hand when "the voice of congregated millions will become resistless as the force of the multitudinous waters, and Ireland will be a nation once again and forever."

First Steam Voyage from Hull to St. Petersburgh.—The Helen M'Gregor, a fine steamer which was built at Birkonhead, Liverpool, left the Humber for the capital of Russia on the 1st instant. The voyage was estimated at six days and a half, including stoppages at Elsinore and Copenhagen.

SWITZERLAND.—By the 2nd inst., Lucerne had suffered all the prisoners made by its troops to depart, under the stipulations for ransom.

The accounts from Switzerland to the 2d inst., state, that all the prisoners who are natives of Lucerne, had been released, and the only captives remaining, 584 in number, belonged to the canton. The Government of Berne had sent a delegate to Lucerne to make a last attempt to induce that canton to abandon its intention to recal the Jesuits. The Bern se Envoy was said to be the bearer of a pressing recommendation to that effect, from several influential members of the corps diplomatique.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CAMBRIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Sunday evening last, making the passage from Liverpool in 12 days and 2 hours. We see nothing of special importance in the news. We clip the following items from it:

The discussion on the 3d reading of the bill making making a grant to Maynooth (Roman Catholic) College, commenced on the 19th, and occupied most of the sitting. It was then adjourned till the following day. There was no doubt of its passage. The opposition to it appeared to have diminished.

The cotton market remained as before.

There was a long discussion on the 16th, in the House of Commons, in regard to manning the Navy. Admiral Cockburn, Captain Berkely and others represented the number of men on board the first class ships to be too small. Admiral C. said they were 100 less than employed on board the same class of ships either in France or America.

The funds were buoyant, partly in consequence of the pacific intelligence from America. A regular caterwaul appears to have been expected.

Douglas Jerrold is the writer of Mrs. Caudle's famed "Curtain Lectures" in Punch.

The Liverpool papers speak in high terms of the enterprise of fitting out the barque Muskingum, which vessel arrived at that port on the 11th ult. from Cincinnati, Ohio. The Times says:—"The building of a vessel of 350 tons on a river 1700 miles from the sea is itself a very remarkable circumstance, both as a proof of the magnificence of the American rivers and the spirit of the American people."

THE TEXAS MISSION.

The London Morning Chronicle says:—"There appears to be some misapprehension as to the precise character in which Mr. Ashbel Smith has returned from Texas to this country. The facts are, we believe, simply these:—Mr. Smith was, it may be recollected, up to a very few months ago, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, both in London and Paris. After an absence of some years from Texas he solicited his recall. His request being granted, he left England. He was replaced in the Texan mission to Europe by General Terrell, late Attorney General of Texas.—This appointment was made by President Jones, when the Congress of Texas was not in session, and on its assembling, did not receive the approval of the Senate; and consequently became void. President Jones has, therefore, appointed Mr. Ashbel Smith; and that gentleman, consequently, assumes the ordinary diplomatic functions of the mission, and has not arrived in any special character.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Zurich of the 7th inst. state that the capital sentence pronounced against Dr. Steiger had been confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal of Lucerne. His last hope rests in the Grand Council, which alone can pardon him. The Governments of Zurich and Berne had each sent one of their members to Lucerne, to intercede in his favor.

In the 22 Cantons of Zwitzerland there are 1,287,100 Protestants, 865,400 Catholics, 61 monastries, and 53 nunneries.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW.—A letter from Stockholm, dated the 12th of April, says the Swedish Diet has responded to the appeal of the King, and in a manner which secures freedom to the four or five hundred slaves belonging to the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew. The Estates acceded to the proposition of the King by voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

ANOTHER FIRE!

The Lafayette, Ia. Standard of the 27th gives the particulars of a fire which destroyed an entire block of Houses, including the American Hotel. Loss estimated at $20,000, of which $2000 was covered by insurance. Six horses were burned in the stables of the hotel.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—One of the boilers of the Paul Jones, which runs between Baltimore and Havre de Grace as a tow-boat, exploded, about a mile and a half from North Point, whilst she was going up the Patapsco river, when four persons were killed, viz: Mr. G. Parsons, engineer; Mr. G. Gill, fireman; a boy belonging to the canal boat Farmer, of Williamsburg, Ha; and a colored man, a fireman on board.

Some of the New Orleans papers are evidently alarmed at the movements in progress by Great Britain and Mexico to prevent Annexation. The Bulliten is particularly severe upon President Jones, and says that "his conduct admits of no possible explanation." "Not only," continues that paper, "has he through the intervention of a British functionary, and with a secresy and stealth that of themselves starap the transaction with fraud, placed his country, at the instant it was offered by the United States the most perfect and honorable guaranty of independence, in the humiliating position of a suppliant to Mexico, and despatched at the same time the principal member of his cabinet on a mission (only announced after the ambassador was far on his journey,) the most idle and profitless that can be imagined, if the purposes of it were indeed legitimate and honest, but he has also consented, with others, to the wretched imposition played upon the public by the announcement that Elliot, the Britannic Minister, had sailed for Charleston, when, in fact, he had departed as a go-between from Jones to the Government of Mexico, with proposals and functions that, carried out would place Texas at the feet of Mexico and Britain, and rob her of all independence and dignity.—Mr. Ashbel Smith, too, and if we are not in error, M. Saligny, also helped to spread this gross and unmanly deception, which must hereafter taint the character and transactions of every one engaged in it."

The Bulletin then urges the President of the United States to *take military occupation of Texas.* (!) on the ground that this country "will forfeit character, dignity and self-respect, by suffering Annexation to be defeated through the intervention of an European Power." It is clear from all this, that doubts exist, even among the most sanguine friends of Annexation at New Orleans, as to the consummation of the measure. It is by no means improbable, that serious trouble will grow out of the affair, directly or indirectly, in the relations of this country with Mexico, and possibly with Great Britain.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The steam packet Cambria for Boston, was to leave Liverpool on the 20th ult. Her dates will be three days later than the Western's.

The New York Albion says that the London Times is a paper in fierce opposition to Sir Robert Peel, and therefore cannot be depended on as speaking the sentiments of the British Cabinet.

Bishop Hughes and some of his clergy visited the Sicilian frigate "Urania" and were received with a salute of 12 guns. The other day the Roman Catholic Bishop of Illinois paid a similar visit and was similarly honored.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 7, 1845.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

We see our cotemporaries are waking up to the importance of pressing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question on the attention of the public *now*. This is very well, but would it not also be proper to raise some central body through whom public opinion can be expressed most readily? A committee, say of our best business men, who have their heart in this matter and who will attend to the duties such a position would impose. It will be necessary to raise funds for the purpose of distributing documents. Some body must be organized to carry on the correspondence which will grow out of the movement, and attend to business generally. At least it strikes us something of the kind should be done. As matters are, these isolated efforts go but a little way toward bringing about the great object had in view. Concert will unite them all.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The tone of the British press generally is in favor of an immediatiate settlement of the Oregon question. Wilmer and Smith's Times says—

Our American friends can hardly fail to be gratified with the calm and dispassionate temper in which the subject is treated. We repeat what we have previously stated, that on the part of the British nation no desire exists to measure lances with the United States about the Oregon territory; the umbrage is to be found in the language of Mr. Polk; but all politicians appear to be agreed that the *present* is the time—now or never—for bringing the affair to a conclusion.

The Morning Chronicle, the Whig organ, attacks the ministry as usual in discussing the subject, and betrays a natural ignorance of parties in America in a portion of its comments, but it is peacefully disposed. Speaking of a compromise, it says—

The fairest, the only settlement of the Oregon, would be a division of the territory in dispute, and the Columbia river is the line of that fair division. The sole advantage which the Americans would gain by fixing the frontier at the 49th degree, would be to deprive us of the military and commercial advantages of that river, the territory north of it being of small value. The river is therefore, the great point in dispute, and for all the purposes of peace and trade the possession of one bank suffices.

To claim both betrays belligerent motives being the very last to which we should give way.—Neither can it be said that England has belligerent views, because, in seeking to preserve half of the Columbia, she has ports further north where she may exclusively establish fleet and arsenals. This is contradicted by our very fair offer to the Americans of a portion of territory on one side of the straits of Fuca.

Again, speaking of the chance of war—

The Americans, of late years, have been zealously augmenting their naval estimates, as well as the sums allotted to the completion of their coast defence. They have now in pay upwards of 10,000 seamen, probably as many as we could muster and show, for offensive operations against them.

Then the fortifications of their coast, according to the plans laid down by able French engineers, and adopted by their committee of defence, are almost completed. And no portion is more so than the defence of the southern coasts and ports, rendered much more easy by the few approaches which the sands admit. Pensacola and Mobile, and the whole delta of the Mississippi, have been the object of the most close surveys, and of all the expenditure requisite for the defence.

Steamers, always sure of retreat within their batteries, can issue at will to ravage the trade of rivals or foes in the Gulf of Mexico. And in case of war, we are inclined to think that Mexico and England will find the Americans better prepared than is generally imagined.

The Economist, and some other journals, think we are not at all prepared, and that "war on the part of the United States is almost an impossibility," while they are not prepared to insinuate that the Americans would submit to any humiliating terms. It is evident from the tone of all the journals, as well as from Commercial operations, that war was not expected.

Parliament was still in session. A debate arose in the House of Commons on the 16th ult., upon the state of the navy. Wilmer's Times says:

The professional members contended that the navy was in a most inefficient state—badly manned, and altogether disgraceful to the country and to the service. The admission of this inefficiency was made by Sir George Cockburn, and the other representatives of the Admiralty Board, and the blame was thrown on the Exchequer, the Chancellor of which evinced no willingness to place the wooden walls of the nation in a better position. It was stated in the House, some time ago, that the American navy was principally manned by English sailors. But the resources of the country are so ample, that when occasion serves, abundance of men could be found. The government, however, will be probably induced, in consequence of the strong representations which are made, at a critical time, to provide a remedy for some of the evils dilated upon.

The New Orleans Republican says that the Executive of Texas, so far from opposing the popular will in relation to annexation, will co operate with it. All the efforts of Great Britain or any other foreign power to prevent it, or to influence he Texan government, will be abortive.

The London *Sun* of the 4th, received by the last steamer, it will be recollected, contained a paragraph announcing very briefly a terrible catastrophe at Yarmouth, by which from one hundred to 150 lives had been lost. In the *Times* of the 5th, is a long letter giving a very full description of this awful event. From this we learn that on the afternoon of Friday, the 2nd, a circus clown named Nelson, had undertaken to swim in a tub, drawn by four geese, across the river. Thousands of spectators had assembled, but the suspension bridge was comparatively clear. As he drew near it, however, there was a rush of a multitude upon it, and as he came still nearer, two rods gave way, the chains snapped asunder, and from 300 to 600 persons were precipitated into the stream.

The scene which ensued was terrible and agonizing beyond description; a great number were taken from the water and revived, and a search immediately commenced for dead bodies. The total number killed was found to be *seventy-eight*, of which 76 were recovered. The disaster was caused, it is thought, by the rush of persons upon the bridge to one side, whereby the whole weight rested upon one of the chains. It is stated that Nelson, the clown, the unhappy yet innocent cause of this sad catastrophe, has been very deeply affected by the consequences of the exhibition in which he took so prominent a part, and that he has suffered great mental and bodily anguish. The circus closed on the night after the accident when Mr. W. Cook, the proprietor, issued an address to the inhabitants; alleging that circumstance as the cause of his sudden removal.

The Washington Journal says that Minister Shannon has shown himself from the very first, utterly incompetent to discharge the highly important duties of his station; and the sooner he returns home, the better for his own credit and the interest of his country.

☞The Washington Union, alluding to the Mexican instalments, "has reason to suspect that the President is not yet satisfied. A doubt still prevails, whether they were actually paid over to the agent of the United States; and therefore, whether the case can be made out, in his opinion, for paying the claimants their portion of the two instalments out of the Treasury of the United States, under the contingent appropriation made by the last Congress.

☞Mr. R. C. WILSON has disposed of the Steubenville Herald an old and influential Whig Journal to Messrs NATHANIEL and AMOS T. PURVIANCE, who will conduct it in future.

TOWN OR CITY IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.—Being at the Wharf yesterday, we noticed sundry packages of Dry Goods, Hardware, Books Queensware, &c. from various houses in this city directed to "Harrisburgh, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory." They have a reasonable distance to travel before reaching their destination. Harrisburgh is the capital of the Choctaws, a people quite advanced in civilization and second only to the Cherokees in their attainments.

Miller has recently been preaching at the Tabernacle at Troy, but could't gather audience of any size. He has postponed the Conflagration says one of the newspapers, till some time in December next.

☞Treasury notes outstanding at the last dates, $853,514.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey sat last week, at Burlington, the residence of Bishop Doane, who, of course, presided. The Convention was fully attended. The Diocese was represented as being in the most flourishing condition, and its prosperity most encouraging. New churches had been added, and were almost monthly adding thereto.

SANTA FE AFFAIRS.—The Governor of Santa Fe, on account of his exactions, has been recalled, and Mariano Chaves appointed in his place. Don Juen Andreas Archuteta, received the appointment of Commandant General. The Governor has sent an express to the Supreme Government, announcing that he could not leave until the debts contracted, on account of the Department shall be paid. It is said that the Junta de Departmental are determined to back him, and had sent a petition to Mexico asking for his continuance in office. The authorities entered the stores of Juan Jose Perea and Juen Christoval Armijo and took out goods to the amount of the loan, and paid off the soldiers with them.

☞The Navigator has arrived at New York from Canton, having on board the Emperor's mamoth letter to the President.

☞Two prisoners broke out of the Washington Co. jail on Thursday night last and made their escape.

☞The Washington Reporter of yesterday says: "Nothing has been done, as yet, in the article of Wool. No excitement either among sellers or buyers. The general impression prevails that the market will open at prices several cents below those of last year.

☞There was but 4 feet water in the Canal at Louisville on Monday and falling, and but 3½ feet water scant on Flint and French Island bars.

☞At Cincinnati, June 4th, Flour was $3,62a $3,70. Whiskey at the river 18c.

☞The space burnt over at Quebec is one mile long by one-third of a mile broad.

☞The statement that Mr. McDuffie had been attacked by a paralytic affection, is confirmed. His speech is not affected and he is slightly better.

We find the following paragraphs in the New Orleans Republican of the 28th ult:

Mexican Commissions—Letters of Marque.—We learn by a gentleman from Havana, now in this city, that numerous commissions from Mexico have already been issued to persons in Havana, to take effect immediately, in the event of a war. Our informant states that there are such commissions now in this city, and that one of them has been offered to one of our citizens.

A letter from an authentic source has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, stating that there was a general rumor there of a Mexican invasion.

A DUEL.—A hostile meeting with pistols took place yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, between Mr. Edward S. Willing, and Mr. Wm. Schott; the place of meeting was Naamm's Creek, in the State of Delaware, about twenty-one miles from this city. Both combatants fired together, between the words *one* and *two*, and both shots took effect at the fire. Mr. Willing was wounded in both thighs—the ball grazing the right, and passing entirely through the left thigh. Mr. Schott received his adversary's ball in the fleshy part of the hip. The wounds are not considered dangerous. It is said that Mr. Willing was the challenger, in consequence of an altercation with Mr. Schott, in Walnut street, on Sunday afternoon last. Both parties were brought to the city immediately after the duel. They were attended on the ground each by a second and a surgeon. We embrace the occasion to denounce the system of dueling as unworthy civilized and Christian society.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.

BIDS FOR PAINTING THE WHITE HOUSE.—The following are the "bids" which have been made for the Painting of the President's House:

Hurdle & Co., of Alexandria,	$2625
Williams, of Philadelphia,	2356
Bunker, of New York,	2996
Moore & Keller of Philadelphia,	3995
Seeley, of Washington City,	4333
Purdy,	4600

Two thirds of the House will receive two coats of paint, and the other third a single coat. Mr. Purdy painted the House complete (three coats) before, for $9000. Sengtack, of Washington City, originally painted the House at a cost of $14,000.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

WESTERN WATERS.

The Missouri river is now in a fair stage, there being six feet water on Smith's bar. It is reported to be falling at Weston, and nearly at a stand below Glasgow.

The steamer Lynx, which arrived at Galena before the steamer Time left, reported five feet water at St Peters—falling fast. It is also falling rapidly at Galena and Burlington.

The Illinois is very low. There is reported scant two feet on Hennepin flats, and scant three feet on Beardstown bar and river falling.—*Saint Louis Repub., May 30.*

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Washington Union says.

"Intelligence had been received that the Mexicans were crossing the Rio Grande del Norte under General Arista, and taking possession of an immense and valuable portion of the territory on the east side of that river. But is it possible that Mexico can be so infatuated as to believe that their *mere* occupancy of a territory, to which they have no legitimate pretension, can give them a shadow of claim to any portion of the country in which their troops may happen to be quartered at the moment of Annexation? When that measure is completed through the action of her Congress, and the consent of the people themselves is expressed through their convention, then will we be prepared to solve the question whether we will permit these invaders to molest the soil of Texas. A correspondent at New York may dismiss all his fears. Our government *is* prepared for any issue. Our squadron is off the coast. Three thousand troops will be on the borders of Texas to preserve our just rights, and to protect her from invasion. But it is highly probable, if Gen. Arista does not retire within his own shell, the Texas volunteers will be sufficient to clear and protect their boundary. Captain Stockton was to leave Galveston on the 22d, with the squadron for Corpus Christi, the Rio del Norte, and Matamoras."

INDIANA.—A private letter from a well informed source, states the Whigs cannot fail to carry *three* of the Congress Districts—namely, the IVth, VIIth and IXth—the IIId is doubtful, and we have a chance in the IId, VIIIth and Xth. John Pettit, the present Loco-Foco Member in the VIIIth, will run below his party strength. Our friend thinks Judge Kilgore, could have carried the Xth District, but is doubtful whether Dr. Thompson can. Now we know Dr. Thompson and his opponent Andrew Kennedy 'some,' and we predict that Thompson carries the District if there is but a full vote out.

The Whig chance for the Senate, is deemed slightly the better, while Loco-Focoism, according to the vote last Fall threatens to carry the House. If so, James Whitcomb for U. S. Senator through the next six years, and a Gerrymander of the State for future Legislatures, will be among the disastrous consequences. But we must hope that the Whigs will yet arouse from their apathy, and vindicate their rightful ascendency. Indiana is a Whig State—Whig in principle, Whig in conviction, and in interest as a grain-growing State, needing stability in our Tariff policy to build up, around and within her own territory, those Manufacturing markets for her vast Agricultural surplus, which can never command steady and good prices while they must pay the cost of transportation half way over the globe. Indiana ought *now*—the whirlwind of party passion having subsided, to resume her natural position on the side of her own rights and interests. If her Whigs are but energetic and faithful, she can hardly fail to do so.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

[Carefully Compiled for the Gazette and Advertiser.]

IMPORTS.

Agr. Products	lbs	178,155	P. Mu-lin	lbs	1,595,973
Rye	bush	269	Not enumerated	lbs	140,657
Barley	bush	60	Oil Peterl Ash	lbs	13,971
Oats	bush	2215	Soap	bush	27,750
Potatoes	bush	100	Tobacco	lbs	120,129
Seeds	bush	30	Anvils	lbs	47,855
Wheat	bush	119	Clay	lbs	127,414
Hay	tons	10	Copper	lbs	32,084
Hemp	lbs	14,010	Iron Castings	lbs	420,925
Hides	lbs	800	Bloomeries	lbs	2,237,483
Leather	lbs	54,001	Iron	lbs	4,990,982
Bark	cords	40	Nails	lbs	264,115
Boards	feet	78,544	Pig	lbs	67,484
Staves	M	14,805	Sheet	lbs	6,326
Wood	cords	664	Tin	lbs	44,067
Alum	lbs	800	Cheese	lbs	859
Queensware	lbs	7,650	Fish	bbls	5,543
Coffee	lbs	1,065,185	Brick	M	48,000
Copperas	lbs	10,181	Fire Blocks	lbs	17,508
Drugs	lbs	1,554	Marble	lbs	10,277
Mdse	lbs	1,721,000	Stone	perch	179
Glassware	lbs	4,800	Furniture	lbs	152,405
Groceries	lbs	2,104,7	Oil	gallons	4,816
Hardware	lbs	1,472,0	Whiskey	gall	16,120
White Lead	lbs	9,707	Hogs	lbs	250
Liquors	gallons	4,661	Tar & Rosin	lbs	20,150
Paints	lbs	99,813	Sundries	lbs	2,080
Bagging	lbs	7,140			

EXPORTS.

Cotton	lbs	115,141	Not enumerated	lbs	112,891
Hemp	lbs	122,421	Pot&Pearl Ash	lbs	155,258
Seeds	bush	25	Kelp	lbs	15,006
Tobacco	lbs	3,160,092	Whiskey	gall	13,405
Beer &c	lbs	140,144	W Glass	lbs	6224

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 10 lines, or less.	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines or less.	One year	$5 00
" "	Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 10, 1845.

The Fire this Morning.—Originated as near as we can judge about 3 o'clock. It was in a nest of board stables, shops, and a couple of small frame dwelling houses in the centre of the square bounded by Liberty, Irwin and Penn sts. and Brewery Alley, and there our gallant Firemen kept it. Loss very trifling.

Cassius M. Clay's Paper.

The True American, of which the first No. is before us, is a large and handsomely printed sheet, filled with articles advocating and opposing the great subject it was established to promote. Evidently Mr. Clay is determined his readers shall hear what is said upon both sides. This is manly, and evinces a confidence in his cause and in his ability to defend it, worthy of Freedom and its champion. Mr. C. is a vigorous and forcible reasoner and strong writer, and his heart gleans out everywhere through his articles. He has a great work to do, is in earnest to do it, and every man that has a soul to feel for those in bondage will bid him God-speed in his labor. He has commenced in the right place, and we ardently hope he may be guided by wisdom in his efforts. His cause, as himself defines it, is Conservative, and that of the highest order, seeking to promote gradual emancipation in his own native state and to enlighten the minds of slaveholders as to their real interests. Standing between the ultra Abolitionists and ultra slaveholders, he is equally obnoxious to both and may expect, as he will certainly receive, their joint condemnation.

We infer from the tenor of his leading article that he has already been threatened with the terrors of Lynch Law, and we deprecate the tone in which he replies, especially the challenge he offers an antagonist. His honorable vindication of himself from the charge of infidelity and his professed firm adherence to the Christian religion, does not, we conceive, comport with the tone of this article. However, we are no non-resistants and shall not fault a man for defending himself if attacked by a Mob. Whilst we advocate peace, it is proper to let villians who would trample on our rights know that we are prepared to defend them.

☞ Some excitement was created yesterday afternoon in the Diamond by a Kentuckian attempting to arrest a colored boy, whom he claimed as a runaway slave. In the confusion the boy made his escape.

Great Fire at Quebec—*Ten Thousand souls houseless.*—Pitts. Gazette.

Do you mean to say, neighbor, that the bodies were burat off of 10,000 souls!—*Wheeling Times.*

You want an answer, do you? Very well.

1st. We think you might have chosen something else to show your wit than the sufferings of 10,000 distressed people; it looks like a want of feeling, if not something worse.

2nd. In the last account from that city the writer, after saying 12 to 15,000 souls were "houseless," adds: "We served out bread to 15,000 souls this morning." Had you not better perpetrate a few witty sarcasms upon this, and forward a copy of your paper to the Mayor of Quebec, marked, to comfort the houseless!—and when you think they have collected enough money for the burnt-out who lost their all, would it not be well to say to the Canadians—as you did to the people of the United States when you thought they had given enough to those in Pittsburgh who were burnt-out—that you think it is time they should stop giving? Generous soul! Why did they not take your advice and button up their pockets?

3rd. If it is any information for you, we refer you to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, from which we copied, for an answer to your humane and witty query. We presume he will refer you to the writer in Quebec, when you will have a double chance to be severe upon the "houseless souls."

4th. Possibly a gentleman of your intelligence, refined wit and humanity, can enlighten the public as to the fun of inferring that the "bodies" of those who lost their all, and depended upon the benevolence of their fellows for bread, were their "houses," because a man who had a soul to feel for them, used such an expression in describing the dreadful calamity which rendered them houseless and homeless. Are you answered!

Mormon Trials.—The St Louis Republican, of the 2d inst, speaking of the trials going on at Carthage, Ill., says:

We are informed that the jury in the case of the indictments for the murder of Jo Smith, the Mormon prophet, after an absence of about thirty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The indictments for the murder of Hiram Smith will be tried at a special term, which will be held after the circuit is gone through with.

Lay Convention of the M. E. Church in Kentucky.

The Christian Intelligencer, (of Georgetown, Ky.) a Methodist paper and edited by a clergyman, contains a call for a Convention of the laity of the M. E. Church, to consider the action of the ministers at the Louisville Convention in relation to the separation of the body into Northern and Southern divisions.

This movement is an extraordinary one for that body of people, but is one of the characteristics of the times.

"*A Convention of the Laity in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky.*—Whereas, conventions are the order of the day, and the late Louisville Convention has undertaken an extensive reformation in the church of our choice, which is to end no one knows where; and, whereas, it is meet and right that the members of said church should have a voice in all matters vitally affecting their spiritual and eternal interests, it is hereby respectfully suggested and proposed that the laity of said church hold a convention at some central point in Kentucky, to be hereafter designated, sometime about the first of October next, then and there to determine for themselves what shall be their action, in the face of a new organization, termed the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

Yankee Enterprize.—Recently a person in the book trade had occasion to travel extensively in the South, and on his return stated the remarkable fact, that of four hundred teachers, with whom he had interviews, three hundred and ninety-five were from the New England States.

Steamboat Collison.—On Wednesday morning, when 12 or 15 miles below Albany, the steamboat Empire was run into by the Express, carrying away the rudder of the former, and demolishing the forward upper works of the latter.

SWITZERLAND.

It will be remembered that a short time since the news from the land of Tell, by the Hibernia, relative to a civil war between several of the Cantons, excited a good deal of feeling in the religious world. It bore the appearance of a Protestant persecution of Catholic rights, but as we then remarked, was extremely mystified and unsatisfactory. The impression upon our own mind was of the character stated, viz:—that Swiss Protestants, forgetting their duty and their religion, had invaded the rights of their Catholic neighbors. We have reason to believe the same impression rests upon the minds of our readers generally. It is with pleasure, therefore, we believe we have it in our power to set the matter right and show the true position of parties there, the causes of the wanton invasion of the Canton of Lucerne, and the Politico-Agrarian character of the controversy. It will equally absolve both Protestants and Catholics of the responsibility.

We remark that the Swiss, or Helvetic Confederation, is composed of various Cantons wholly and absolutely independent of each other in the management of their internal concerns, as much so as our states. Some of them are wholly Catholic in their religion and government, and others are equally Protestant; the latter predominating in number and population. Both bound themselves under guarantee of the leading Governments of Europe, to carefully abstain from interfering with the religious opinions of each other; and, as there are several Convents in the Protestant Cantons, it was expressly stipulated that they should be unmolested in every respect. There are two great political parties—the "Conservative," and another and a formidable one, the "Socialist" or "Radical." As will be shown presently this latter party, which is generally Agrarian in opinion, was the whole cause of the disturbance.

The Radical faction has been in existence for years, and is quite Revolutionary in its character. It seeks to introduce a change in the Constitution of the Confederation, and until this is done, its designs cannot be consummated. What these are, may be judged from one of their declarations, that there would be no peace in the State, until "the working and industrial classes had complete emancipation, by an equitable division of wealth and every kind of property." The enunciation of sentiments so destructive of the whole organization of civil society of course brought about the formation of an antagonist party, the "Conservative," composed of the friends of liberty, as enjoyed under the present Constitution, men of the Protestant Establishel, Catholic, and Dissenting, religious principles. These desire things to remain as they are, and strenuously oppose the agrarian doctrines of the Radicals. The latter have the upper hand in several of the Cantons, and have so far succeeded as to revolutionize others in their endeavors to gain a sufficient number of seats in the Diet, to carry their measures. In this body their deputies have been particularly mischievious. As to their religious opinions, it is asserted that the great majority are irreligious, many of them professed infidels, and a few wear the guise of religious creeds, the better to forward their measures; but their actions plainly exhibit their character, for not only have they derided religion but in the Canton de Vaud (previously Protestant) which they revolutionised, they had "desecrated the places of public worship, plundered the houses where the *Monniers* (a term of reproach as *Methodist* formerly was,) assembled, and petitioned the Government to prohibit all worship, whether public or domestic, not in accordance with their state-religion. This is the party then at the bottom of this business. The Agrarian law proposed by them was projected, and the writings of Socialists and Radicals distributed long before the proximate cause of their invasion of Lucerne was in existence. With this exposition of the position and character of the parties, we may now examine the aggressive movement which has and does yet threaten such calamitous consequences to Switzerland.

The Canton of Lucerne, in the exercise of an undoubted right, resolved to give the Jesuits the chief management of State education. The Radicals in some of the Cantons which they governed, thought this a happy pretext to change that part of the Constitution which prohibits the interference of the Diet with the internal policy of the respective Cantons, and accordingly instructed their Deputies to vote at the Diet that the Jesuits should be forcibly expelled from Lucerne by the Federal troops. Had the Diet agreed to this, it would have been done in direct contravention of the Constitution of 1815; it would have blown up the flame of civil war in a moment, and have been a concession of all the Radicals asked. Establish this principle and it could and would have been used against the Protestant orders as well as the Jesuits. The Canton de Vaud refused to give its deputies any such instructions, and the Radicals revolutionized it, (as mentioned above) expelled the magistrates, and superseded the public officers of every description. The final movement was the formation of "Free Corps," which invaded Lucerne, and, as is known, were terribly defeated by the troops of that Canton. Later accounts from Switzerland state that the difficulties are yet unsettled; but the great powers of Europe are evidently ready with an armed intervention should it be necessary.

It is proper to state that we have had recourse for this information partly to two letters from eminent Protestant ministers of that country, published in the "Edinburgh Witness," the only documents we have seen at all explanatory of these difficulties; and they are so candid and apparently impartial, as to inspire confidence in their statements. Certainly they have had as good opportunities for knowing the truth as any in Switzerland, and they most energetically protest against the principles and doings of the Radicals. The success of this party would endanger the existence of the Established and Dissenting churches, as well as the order of Jesuits and, we presume, Catholic institutions generally. A party which announces as one of its principles "an equitabl division of property," &c., would be the very first to seize upon the property of convents and churches, and expel their inmates. We have now given as clear a view of this subject as we have the means of doing at present. The progress of events will show whether it is correct or not.

☞ We have assurance that the post of Collector of this Port has been offered to Cornelius W. Lawrence, President of the Bank of the State of New York, and that he is now deliberating on the expediency of accepting it. Of course he will. We have this from a quarter which leaves us no room to doubt its accuracy.

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New York *State Loan* of $400,000 six per cent. (payable in 1851) to aid in paying off the debt falling due this year, has been taken. Rufus H. King, ($100,000) Erastus Corning, (do. $100,000,) Prime, Ward & King and others, at an average premium of 2 3-10th per cent.

Miss Abby Kelly is lecturing through Ohio, and preaching up for a "Dissolution of the Union."

Bishop De Lancey.—We learn from the Rochester American of Tuesday, that the Bishop was removed the day before, from Bethany to Batavia, and was rather refreshed than fatigued by the ride.

Attempt at murder and robbery.—A letter from N. R. Haskell, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of River Raisin, at Monroe, states that the Teller of that Bank was shot on the evening of the 4th inst. and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain the keys of the Bank. It is doubtful whether the Teller, L. A. Hall, survives. The assassin is in jail.

Fire-proof Roofing.—We see that a new kind of roofing is advertised in the Pittsburgh papers, which is highly recommended. An advertiser says he is prepared to execute "Bacon's patent composition fire-proof roofing, at a cost not much to exceed the ordinary shingle roofing, and warrant it for five years. This composition is far preferable to metallic roofing, as it is a non-conductor of heat. Nothing in the composition that will corrode, of great durability, and can be afforded for one-half the cost of any metallic used for the above purpose."

It is remarkable that more attention is not paid to the subject of fire-proof roofs. The part of a building most liable to take fire and where fire is extinguished with most difficulty, is the roof, and it would seem surprising that that portion of buildings is generally made as though it were important to render it as combustible as possible. We hope that some one acquainted with this cheap mode of making roofs fire-proof will engage in the business of roofing here. The late disastrous fires in other places prove that there can be no adequate security against fire while our roofs are made of thin pine shingles, as combustible as anything can be except pine shavings and gunpowder.—*Louisville Journal.*

The editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor says:

"The glory, honor and blessings of Nauvoo, if we are left alone, will be felt round the globe. Already good men see it. Why!—a mean man or a Rigdonite, feels his own nothingness in the presence of the saints, and melts in the glance of the Lord 'like the first frost of fall."

The Ruins of Pittsburgh.—Mr. W. C. Wall has just published on a large sheet, three very fine views of the Ruins of the City of Pittsburgh, as taken two days after the fire. One also represents a general view of the city before the fire. All are executed in a very spirited and graphic manner, and may be obtained of Mr. R. G. Berford, Arcade. The views of the ruins cannot be gazed upon but with feelings of melancholy. The terrible ravages of the devouring element are here seen at a glance. The price is low.

[*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The N. O. Picayune publishes letters from one of its editors, Mr. G. W. Kendall, who is absent on a hunting tour in Texas. He writes from San Antonio, under date of April 26, saying that the party was getting along very slowly in consequence of the heavy rains. Business at that place was dull. Of Annexation he says:

"As regards annexation in this section, the cry is the same—all or nearly all are in favor of it. To show how popular the measure is in Bexar, I would state there has been an election here today to fill a vacancy in Congress created by the transfer of Col. Cooke to the War Department. Only one candidate, Mr. Dwyer, was started, and he is so warmly in favor of annexation that he will accept of it with any boundary—with Benton's and Brown's resolutions and all."

He speaks of having visited the camp of Captain Hays, who has a body of well armed men with him, and says that in case annexation is accomplished, they must be cared for.

He writes from Austin, May 6th, and of the journey thither gives this account:

"Our army suffered terribly in Santa Fe, and a touch of our old troubles have we experienced in our trip from San Antonio to this place, or rather from Seguin. Six long days did it take us to make fifty short miles, through rain, mud, floods, and what not, and when we finally did reach a point within a mile of Austin, on the opposite side of the Colorado, we found the boats all carried off and that stream so swollen that we had to make a circuitous route of some fifteen miles to reach a crossing where there was a log dug-out or canoe, and this crossing only two miles below Austin!

And even then we could but get over ourselves, being compelled to leave our jaded animals on a flat piece of land on the other side, and the Colorado raising at the rate of a foot an hour, while its turbulent waters were rushing along with the rapidity of a race-horse. Yesterday however, we made out to swim our nags across, and we are now safe and sound on this side. Oh. these awful rains!"

The same unanimity prevailed there as in other parts of the country, in favor of annexation, and Mr. K. mentions as a hitherto unnoticed effect of that measure the probability that it will turn a heavy tide of emigration eastward; for not only, says he, will the *haciendero*s and more wealthy *rancheros* of the Rio Grande vally flock to this side of the stream, but the better portions of the population of such places as San Fernando, Mier, Guerrero, and even from as far as Saltillo and Monterey, preferring the protection that will then be afforded them, will pack up and turn their steps in the same direction. As it now is, the people of Northern Mexico, in addition to groaning under the heavy debt which the Government owes and the consequent tax upon their mining and agricultural industry, are said every day to be exposed to the attacks of the dreaded Apaches and Camanches.

Kendall with his company, was to leave soon for the buffalo grounds in earnest, having provided all necessary equipage. A body of rangers was sent with them to defend them from the Indians.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

From Florida.—We have private advices from Tallehasse to the 27th ult. giving unexpectedly favorable tidings from the election. That County (Leon) with Wakulla elects 2 Senators and 6 Representatives, and, though the vote is close, it is believed the Whigs have the whole! One letter says positively that the Whig ticket is in; another says two precincts are to come in, and the result is doubtful, but a majority of Whigs are elected. Gadsden County has elected a Whig Senator and 5 Representatives by 100 majority—last year Loco. Gov. Call (Whig) runs handsomely ahead, and his election is thought probable. David Levy, the old Delegate, runs ahead of his ticket, and is doubtless chosen to Congress.

The Legislature is thought to depend on the result in Leon and Wakulla. (Leon is Whig, but Wakulla is Loco.) One letter claims the Joint Ballot as probably Whig by a decided, the other by a small majority.—We have had to modify the tone of our correspondent somewhat, for we cannot yet believe the return of two Whig U. S. Senators from Florida probable. It is "glory enough for one day" to know that our friends in the new State have made so noble a struggle. Room in the ranks and three cheers for the gallant Whigs of Florida!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Houston and Texas.—Gen. Houston recently delivered a speech at New Orleans, in which he avowed himself as favorable to Texas Annexation. It was true, he said, that he had coquetted a little with Great Britain, and made the United States as jealous of that power as he possibly could; and had it not been, he said, for the eagerness of the Texian Congress in passing to this country a declaration, that nine-tenths of the people of Texas were in favor of the measure, he would have so operated on the fears of the American Senate that the prize would slip through their grasp, as to have procured the ratification of the treaty last spring. With that assurance in their hands, however, he said, the Senate could attend to other matters at that time, and deal with Texas at their leisure. He then stated that there exists but one sentiment in Texas, and that is in favor of Annexation; that he is perfectly sure the Texian Executive, as far as he can do it, will carry out the measure in good faith; that when the Congress meets they will give their assent to the measure, as the President has already given his; and when the special deputies of the people meet in Convention, in pursuance of the President's Proclamation, they will ratify the act with every solemnity, and then the country will present an united front. He said there was no opposition among the people; he was sure the President would not, nor would he himself, interpose one breath in its way.—*Phil. Inq.*

Commerce and Navigation.

We find in the Merchants' Magazine for June, the annual statement, in a compressed form of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1844, communicated to Congress on the 20th of February, 1845, by George M. Bibb, then Secretary of the Treasury. It appears from the statement that the exports during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1844, have amounted to $111,200,046; of which $ 9,715,179 were of domestic, and $11,484,867 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, $80,706,575 were exported in American vessels, and $20,008,804 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles $8,744,154 were exported in American vessels, and $2,740,713 in foreign vessels. The imports during the year ending on the 30th June, 1844, have amounted to $108,435,035; of which there were imported in American vessels $94,174,073; and in foreign vessels $14,160,362. 1,977,438 tons of American shipping entered, and 2,010,924 tons cleared from the ports of the United States; 916,922 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 905,464 tons cleared during the same period.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at the office, is stated at	1,068,764 91
The enrolled and licensed tonnage, at	1,173,537 36
And fishing vessels, at	37 792 68
Tons.	2,280,095 07
Of registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to	2,280,095 07
There were employed in the whale fishery,	163,283 64

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1844, was—

Registered,	38,921 18
Enrolled,	64,616 11
Tons.	103,537 29

The statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufactures of the United States for the year, exhibits the following results. The amount of the products of the Sea, exported, was $3,350,501; the Forest, $3,806,742; Agriculture, $6,149,579. Vegetable food, $11,239,937. Tobacco, $7,307,255. Cotton, 54,063,501; other agricultural products, $8,538, and manufactures 10,617,356.—Penn.

We give below the official table of the importations of Wool and Woolen Stuffs for the years 1844 and 1843, which goes to show that notwithstanding the high duties of the existing tariff laws, the amount brought into the country is reduced, but it undoubtedly would have been greatly augmented, and the price of wool now much lower, had it not been for the existence of this law.

	1844. Im ports.	Exports
Rates of duty Ad valorem.		
Cloths and cassimeres	$1,777,810	$27 248
Merino shawls	271,534	3 486
Blankets over 72c each	374,894	4 148
" under 75c each	641,542	1,710
Worsted stuff	1 845,575	20,179
Hosiery, gloves, &c	602,905	908
Woolen & worsted yarn	159,028	809
Other articles	396,178	2 005
Wool under 7c	734,141	
Wool over 7c	97,019	
Total	$9,959,738	$80,866
Specific duties.		
Flannels	37 705	5,068
Buzz's and bockings	40,214	
Carpetings	2 0 475	1,549
Total	$367,434	$6,617
Ad valorem	9,959,738	60,866
Total	$10,329,227	$664,483
Retained for consumption	$10,259,744	
	1843.	
Ad. valorem.	Imports.	Exports.
Cloths and cassimeres	3,965,577	7,901
Merino shawls	1 5 298	3,302
Blankets under 75c	280,962	1,713
Blankets over 75c	2 3,281	4,386
Hosery, gloves, &c	353,297	2 6
Worsted stuffs	2,286,122	38 069
Woolen & worsted yarn	217,611	114
Other articles	336,989	1,251
Wool over 7c	111 7 31	
Total	$8,151,880	$127,967
Specific duties.		
Flannels	30,380	2 709
Bockings & baize	58,909	
Carpetings	242,300	2,939
Total	$332,598	$5,348
Ad valorem	8,151,880	127,967
Total	$8,7 7,458	$133,315
Retained for consumption		$133,315
Consumption in 1844		9,711,939
Increase in two years		$1,557,796

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN THE U. STATES.

With the exportation and Average Value of each Hhd. exported.

	Production in U. S.	Exportation from U. S.	Av. value per hhd. exported.
1832, hhds	145,507	109,806	$56 18
1833	100,947	83,531	60 29
1834	109,974	87,979	71 96
1835	117,941	94,353	87 01
1836	136,802	109,442	91 54
1837	125,200	100,232	57 52
1838	125,741	100,593	73 43
1839	98,744	78,995	124 47
1840	140,355	119,484	81 05
1841	184,785	147,828	86 09
1842	194,086	158,710	60 12
1843	184,731	94,454	49 25
1844	151,705	163,045	90 12

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Ashes—Western Pots nominal at $3,87½. Beeswax—Dull at 23@23½c. Coffee—Operations nearly all confined to Rio, of which 1200 bags were taken, mostly on private terms, including a lot of common at 6¾@7c, and prime 8c, on the usual credit; a small sale of Laguayra was made at 7½c, 4 mos. Fish—Stocks of mackeral are very much reduced, a sale of 100 bbls Halifax 1's from the wharf, on terms not public; small lots from store at $12@12 25 for 1's, and $11,25 for 2's. Several lots new south 3's just arrived, sold at 8½, and to arrive at 8 6¼. Feathers are dull, and prices lower; sales of good western at 25c, cash; we quote at 27@30c, cash and time.—Flour—The market throughout the week exceedingly flat, and prices of Flour, at the close, somewhat lower. Sales have been only in small parcels, and in all about 3500 bbls for export; at $4,37½ for fair mixed brands, including several lots, at something less; $4,43½@4,50 for selected and choice brands, and $4,69 the pair for half bbls. To-day some inquiry, and fair brands are offered at $4,31½. Ginseng—But little doing; we quote crude at 36@37c. Iron—This article remains quiet and depressed, and prices since the late English advices are rather drooping; the sales during the week, being to supply the retail demand, are no test of the market. Provisions—The market for pork and beef is dull, and but few sales making; we quote mess pork $13; prime $10,50; Philadelphia mess beef $9. Bacon—Holders are firm with reduced stocks; small sales of shoulders 6¼@6½c; sides 7½@7¾c; and hams 7½@8c, as to cond'tion. Family hams bring 9@11c. Lard—Sales in bbls at 8c, and 11 or 1200 kegs at 8½c for inferior, and 9½@9¾c for prime No. 1, cash and time. Butter—A small sale of western at 10c. Cheese—Sales at 6@8c, as in quality.—[Gaz.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Beef Cattle—No fresh arrivals of Beeves during the week. Supply was fair for the season. Sales from $2,50 to $3,50 on the hoof, equal to $4@6,50 net. Hogs—A large supply of live hogs in the market during the past week, a limited demand; prices have declined. The prices asked by holders range according to quality from $4,75 to $5,00 ℔ 100 lbs. The principal transactions were at $5,5 7½. Coffee—The entire sales of the week, reported to us, are 950 bags Rio, at prices rang ng from 6¾ to 7½c. Fish—The demand for Shad is falling off, and the sales this week are at a decline. We quote No. 1 trimmed at $7,50. Herrings are also less inquired for. We note sales of large lots at $3,25, and of small parcels at $3,37½ ℔ bbl. Feathers—Sales of Feathers to a considerable extent at 27c for inferior, and 33c for good. Howard Street Flour—The stock in market is small and receipts light. Holders are firm at $4,50. Provisions—Beef and Pork—Small sales have been made above our last quotations, but the change is not sufficient to warrant the alteration of previous rates. The following are the prices at which Baltimore packed is held, viz: Mess Pork $13 25@13,50; Prime $10@11; Mess Beef $10,50; No. 1 $9@9,50, and Prime $8. A sale of 30 kegs Pigs Tongues at $5 ℔ keg. These articles are getting to be of some commercial importance. Bacon—But little change in the market for Bacon. Within the last few days there is more inquiry. The stock in market is lighter than for some weeks past, in consequence of the sales having exceeded the receipts. The following are the rates at which Western is held, viz. Shoulders 5¾@6c; Sides 6¼@7¼c; assorted 7@7½c; and Hams 7½@8c; and some lots prime small 9c. Sales to the amount of 90 hhds Shoulders, Sides and Hams, at 6, 7 and 8c respectively. Sales principally at these rates. Lard—There is an improved demand for lard. No. 1 Western, in kegs, 8c for inferior to 8½@8¾c for good and prime. No. 1 Western, in bbls, is held at 7½ for inferior to 8c for prime. Freights to Pittsburgh, via Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road and Pennsylvania Canals—Dry Goods, Shoes, &c. 81; Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, 75c; Coffee 50c; Drugs and medicines 75c ℔ 100 lbs.—[American.

Wool Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Wool—Several parcels of the new clip have appeared this week in market to the extent of 10,000 lbs. nearly all of which has found purchasers at from 16 to 18c ℔ lb for all grades of unwashed in customary order; extra fine lots command prices in accordance with quality. Common to quarter blood, tub or fleece washed, 26 to 28c; quarter to half blood 28 to 30; half to three quarter blood 30 to 32; and three quarter to full blood 32 to 34. Select fine fleece commands 35 to 37½c. In consequence of the large increase in the production in the Western country, and the indisposition of the manufacturers to prosecute their business with vigor, prices, it is believed, will tend downwards. Within the last two years the amount grown in the West has nearly doubled that of former years, and is believed to be beyond the quantity required at home. The surplus, estimated at ten or twelve million of pounds, must find sale abroad at low prices.—[Amer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Wool—The market is dull, and prices barely supported. Some small parcels of the new clip are arriving, but spinners buy with much caution, and sales are necessarily limited.—We notice some small lots at 19c for inferior, in the dirt, and 28@30c for tub-washed. 12,000 lbs common Smyrna sold at near 13c on time for another market.—[U. S. Gaz.

CINCINNATI, June 7.

Wool still comes in slowly, the large growers yet generally holding back for better prices. This is very generally the case throughout the country, while prices are remarkably uniform in all the leading wool sections, the buyers manifesting a determination not to pay any advance upon the rates now offering. The sales in the city are small, seldom exceeding 150 lbs in a lot. The rates are as before quoted—20 to 23c for com. to ½ blood washed, ½ do, 25@26, ¾ do 27c, and full blood and superior 28@30c. Fine Saxony might command something over. Unwashed 14 to 20c. We were told of a purchase of 2500 lbs in the country, averaging about ¼ blood, at 25½c, and 800 lbs at 25c. We noticed on Thursday the receipt of 2 wagon loads—about 6000 lbs—purchased in the country. A sale of 1000 lbs clean pulled was made on last Monday, to a Kentucky manufacturer, at 27c. We were told yesterday of purchases in the neighboring country to the extent of about 15,000 lbs Wool, mixed lots, from com. to full blood, at 25@26c ℔ lb. Most of the sales in the country are made in this way—all the grades together at one price. A sale of 120 lbs ¼ blood, in city, at 25c.—[Peabody's P. C.

ST LOUIS, June 2.

Wool—An increased number of buyers give the market a more buoyant aspect, but no change has been observed in prices, which range from 16 to 30c ℔ lb, according to quality and condition of the article.—[Repub.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 11, 1845.

The Progress of Repeal in Ireland.

The Repeal agitation has been conducted on a scale quite unprecedented in modern history, whether we regard it morally or politically. We have nothing to say now of its object, or the chief at its head. The chicanery of the latter, has met with a prompt rebuke from his countrymen in the United States, by a prompt dissolution of Repeal associations in four cities, and the probability of their example being generally followed by others in different parts of the country. Their continuance is alleged by their former members to be incompatible in view of the hostile declarations of O'Connel, with duty to their adopted country; a very sensible conclusion and one we hope to see universally adopted.

But a movement in support of the Repeal cause natured by the leaders, while incarcerated,—if by such a term their detention can be called—in the Dublin Penitentiary, is deserving of notice, on account of the great effect it promises to have upon the condition of the Irish people, apart from the object it is professedly established to promote. We allude to the determination to establish *Three Thousand Reading Rooms* in different places throughout Ireland. Travellers in that Island, speak with surprise of the universal desire on the part of the people to keep themselves informed upon the various phases of Repeal and its progress, and Mr. Grant, author of "Impressions of Ireland and the Irish," speaks of their information as astonishing, circumstances being considered. The leading Journals are eagerly perused by those who are capable, and they in turn read them aloud to groups, or tell them the substance of what they have been reading; so that in a very short time, the mass, in one way or the other, soon know what is transpiring.*

The establishment of such an immense number of reading rooms, whether made free, or supported by a voluntary subscription of a trifling amount by members, must necessarily impart a universal desire to be able to read; and this accomplishment once attained, there can be no limit placed to the *progress* of the *millions* in intelligence: a result every way so desirable is pleasing even to contemplate. Its consummation will give a prodigious moral weight to the nation. Repeal may be agitated, or it may not; it may grow or it may die, either result will not detract from the great benefits which will accrue. Crime and moral degradation wherever they pervade a nation or community, are connected with, and grows out of, ignorance. A nation stultified by this sorest of evils, is, of all others to be pitied; and that Ireland groans under it so far as the masses are concerned, is not to be denied. True she is overrun with beggars—poverty and its attendent miseries, are everywhere present; and so long as intellect is clouded, as at present, these excresences will remain. All the political Panaceas that ever have been, or may be discovered, will neither remove nor ameliorate the moral disease. The people want bread and they want knowledge—give them the latter and the former they will have. We mean an intelligent view of their condition and the appropriate remedies—they can then apply them. An ignorant people may be enslaved—an intelligent people never can be. O'Connell says an Irish Parliament is all that is wanted, as if the assemblage of *that* would dissipate the mists which bedim the mind of the Nation; or feed the famishing. The possession of the means of forming clear views of what would be "justice to Ireland," is lacking; and hence a latent balking weakness which never can demand, and command, justice, till it is remedied.

But let O'Connell and his coadjutors go on: let them establish these fountains of intelligence and encourage the public mind to inform itself—though Repeal should die with its promoter, yet will the effects of a diffusion of knowledge be felt and grow until the whole nation can intelligently comprehend its situation and concentrate its moral power to better its condition. Bayonets govern Ireland now: Public opinion governs England, and in a general sense, controls the Monarchies of Europe: but place Ireland on an equality with England in respect to intelligence, and bayonets would be powerless to maintain the Irish in their present relation. She cannot hope to contend with the colossal power of her rulers, except by bringing public opinion to bear upon her, when that can effectually be done, Ireland's wrongs will be healed and she will be freed from oppression as a nation.

*"Nothing I saw in Ireland surpised me more than this; and my feelings of astonishment were shared by the Protestant gentleman with whom I travelled a considerable part of the time I was in that country. There is not a carman or carboy who is not ready with his reason for repeal, and who will not point out what the advocates of an independent legislature contend would be the main advantages which Ireland would derive from the restoration of her own Parliament.

It may be asked, in what way have persons who can neither read nor write acquired this information? To those who have not been in Ireland, the question may seem to be one which is calculated to puzzle the person to whom it is put. It is calculated to do nothing of the kind. It admits of an easy and satisfactory answer. You will scarcely meet with a peasant in Ireland who has not heard O'Connel speak, with greater or less frequency, on the subject of repeal. From his lips, therefore, they have acquired a portion of their knowledge. But the great sources of their instruction are repeal newspapers, and repeal tracts and pamphlets. These are read to such of them as are themselves unable to read. In many of the southern towns there are repeal reading-rooms, where the most zealous repeal papers are regularly read aloud to listening groups, unable to read for themselves. In those rural districts where the population is too thinly scattered to admit of establishing repeal reading-rooms, the practice is for the peasantry, in each parish, to assemble every Sunday afternoon in the most convenient place in the parish, to hear the repeal weekly journals read. In summer, they usually assemble in the open air; in winter they meet in the school-room, or some other commodious place. One individual, on such occasions, reads to all the rest. The numbers who meet together every Sunday for the purpose of learning in the way I have described, the progress of the repeal question, vary, according to the populousness or otherwise of the district, from fifty to one hundred and fifty. They listen to every statement of fact and to every argument advanced, with the most intense attention. And they display—even the most ignorant of their number—a wonderfully ready apprehension of the merits of a case when brought clearly before them. They have, besides, wonderfully retentive memories, scarcely forgetting even the minuter details of what has been read in their hearing. The persons so instructed return home, and repeat to such of their acquaintances as were unable to be present, the principal points of what they have heard. In this way the peasantry of Ireland are systematically instructed in the principles of repeal; and hence the amazing progress which that question has made."—*Grant's Impressions, &c., pp.* 167, 168; *Zeiber & Co's edition.*

The Bank of Pittsburgh.—We are pleased to hear that the contracts for repairing the Banking House of this Corporation, have all been closed, and that the work will be commenced forthwith, or rather, we should say, is begun already by cleaning away the rubbish. The Roof will be covered with Slate imbedded in mortar.

Pay Day.

The sufferers by the fire are rejoicing in the liberality of the benevolent in almost every portion of the Union. Pay day was a glad day to many a poor man and woman who lost their all in the great fire. The committee commenced on Monday to pay out drafts upon the Bank of Pittsburgh for the amount to which each was entitled, and will continue their labors until all the claims are liquidated. Many a blessing was prayed for upon those whose faces were never seen in this world, yet whose sympathies were stirred to give freely of their substance for the relief of the distressed. Though far away, hundreds and hundreds of miles, should this meet their eye it will tell them how grateful the recipients of their gifts are; with what gratitude they express their thanks, and how ardently they desire a like calamity may never fall upon them.

True, these emotions, these thoughts, these prayers, are seldom vented in words or actions; they can be read in the features, interpreted from the eye. Even the silence of many who would not trust their tongues is eloquent. Blessings, many, rich, and happy, we pray may follow the generous givers through life.

The Fire.—The origin of the fire is not known and the "opinions" are about equally balanced. The stable in which it originated was unoccupied, though there was hay in the loft. The only buildings burnt (partly—not entirely) of value, were the frame dwellings of Mrs. Varner and the back part of McLain's dwelling. The roof of Mess, Mitcheltree's store-house was well charred. All the other structures, we cannot call them houses, were mere shells and sheds, some of them about ready to fall down. The entire loss is small, and as for being so "disastrous" as was said, we have no doubt that, setting the mere loss and inconvenience aside, every property-holder and merchant in the neighborhood is glad the combustible materials are now out of the way. Three Barouches, harness, and other articles were burned, and it is said their value is nearly, if not fully equal to that of the whole of the sheds and stables burned. Mr. Smith's Brewery was very little injured.

Burning Yet.—In one place at least, after a lapse of two months, the fire in the burnt-district is still glowing. This is on Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office, in a cellar way. Yesterday the rain appeared to enliven it, judging by the smoke.

Gen. Jackson.—The editor of the *Union* has seen a letter from the old general to his friend at Washington, dated on the 26th May, in which he reports his health as very delicate, and expresses himself cheerfully prepared to meet the dispensations of Providence. He speaks with great kindness and confidence of Gen. Houston, whose visit he is anxiously expecting. He says, "Texas comes into the Union with a united voice; and Gen. Houston, as I know, puts his shoulders to the wheel to roll it on speedily. All is safe; and Donelson will have the honor of this important deed."

Florida Election.—The Locofocos claim that they have elected their Governor, member of Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature—thus securing to them two Senators in the next Congress.

The Whig ticket was elected triumphantly in the charter election

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 12, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Allegheny.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

THE LABORS OF THE BENEVOLENT.—We are so much gratified with the following Report of the Relief Association of Allegheny City, we will give it the most conspicuous place in our paper. After reading the first part of the manuscript we involuntarily looked at the end of it to see what names were there; but to our disappointment, and we doubt not that of our readers generally, none were appended. With that retiring disposition which is distinctive of true philanthropy, the good ladies—and gentlemen too—who carried out this labor of love, have refused to allow the publication of their names. Heaven bless woman! wherever there is a good work to do—a labor of love or mercy to be performed, she is sure to be foremost. All that is related below was carried on so quietly and unobtrusively, the mass of citizens knew but little of it, except that they were called on to furnish their quota of the means and, perhaps, took the time to look in and see their gifts distributed.

Of the operations of the association in this city we have no report; but we hope it will yet be published.

"The Allegheny Association, for the relief of the sufferers of the great fire of the 10th of April, having now finished distributing their funds and clothing, proceed to give an account of their receipts, and disbursements: From the citizens of Allegheny, we have received in money and in goods, to the amount of $1200. In addition to this, we have received ready made clothing, to the amount of $600. From Geo. Collier, Esq., of St Louis, we received $100. From Rev. Mr. Rogers' church, 65 00. From Messrs. Baldwin & Co., Meadville, Coffee and Tea, to the amount of $25. During the past week, we have received two large and valuable boxes of clothing from Auburn, N. Y., and $19 in cash.

"With this, we have assisted five hundred families; and after patient, and we believe, thorough investigation by committees in constant operation, since the opening of the 'Depot,' we have the satisfaction of assuring the donors, that in very few instances, has there been any deception practised, and in those cases, very little aid bestowed. As a Society, we would tender our thanks to the citizens of Allegheny for their prompt liberality in giving, as well as efficient aid in distributing and assisting the Ladies in their pleasing duty of administering to the wants of the sufferers.

"We would also add to this statement that we received donations from no other sources than those acknowledged in this statement. Probably from some oversight our application to the "Pittsburgh Councils" for a portion of the fund in their hands for distribution was not responded to, and we received not a cent from that quarter. We would also state that in many instances in which contributions were given to us by our own citizens of Allegheny, but having their business houses in Pittsburgh, an equal amount was bes owed in Pittsburgh. Had we the permit to do so, we could name one firm alone which has contributed its hundreds unnoticed in this report, because dispensed by the hands of those who gav it, and their labor also. But we forbear naming any, feeling that they have their reward. From the manner in which the money was received, we have found it impossible to make an accurate list of the donors, and therefore we have thought it best to omit it altogether.

"Allegheny City, June 8th, 1845."

Mr. Whitney, the projector of the railroad to Oregon, has arrived at Rochester, accompanied by between 40 and 50 young men, who intend to proceed with him in a tour of exploration to the Rocky M untains. The party will proceed immediately to Milwaukie, where horses will be provided for them by Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin. Mr. W. is desirous to increase his number to 120. It is estimated that the expenses of the tour will be about $150 for each person.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.—The Albany Evening Journal copies our remark, (says the Buffalo Pilot,) namely, that there are many still living who saw the first steamboat on its way to Albany, and adds the following incident of its own, on that occasion:

"Yes, there are indeed "many living who witnessed the first steamboat voyage," and of that number we are one. It was an event not to be forgotten, any more than the mode resorted to for seeing the wonder, by some truant boys. The present steamboat landing at Catskill was then an Island, the long wharf which now connects it with the main land not having even been thought of. Hearing that a Vessel which could make headway against wind and tide, without sails, was to run from New York to Albany, some boys of us determined to wait its approach upon the Island, and as no boat could be procured to take us there, we put our clothes in our hats, lashed the hats to a board and swam off to the Island, pushing the board before us. But we watched in vain during the first day.

On the following day, having reached the Island in the same manner, after long watching, we saw what seemed to be a thing from the infernal regions, vomiting smoke and fire, and moving in a mysterious manner through the water. She was a rude, unfinished, black, ill-looking craft, and compared, in magnificence and beauty, with the steamboats now upon the Hudson, as the ugly mud turtle compares with the graceful salmon. This was in the summer of 1807. Fulton, with his fast but anxious friends, were on board of this boat. She was called the *North River*, and thus made the first steamboat voyage ever performed."

Our cotemporary will excuse a slight correction in his name of the boat. On that boat's first voyage she was called, we believe, the *Claremont*, after the seat of Chancellor Livingston, upon the Hudson. We remember the boat perfectly well, and know that she was subsequently called the "*North River*"—but not so at first.

A correspondent of the Morgantown Mountaineer, writing from this city, under date of May 12th., says:

"During my stay here, I have visited the ruins, and am glad to see so many houses rising in their midst. I would not be surprised if in one year a stranger could not tell the "burned district" except by the newness and elegance of the buildings. Pittsburgh has vast resources and is in the very nature of things, bound to rise with the country until she becomes a great city: she is the centre of trade for an immensely rich country in agricultural products, lumber, and minerals. Walk to the summit of Grant's Hill—look at the city spread out as a map at your feet—look through the almost impenetrable cloud of coal smoke that hangs like a veil mid-heaven,—at her three rivers, her canal, her bridges and aqueducts, her magnificent roads leading to every point of the compass, and you cannot but be proud of this young city of our country,—the Birmingham of America. But I must be off, and finish this letter on board the magnificent steamer whose bell is sounding her departure to the far West."

☞The locusts have appeared in great numbers at Lexington, Missouri.

FREE TRADE AND WAR.

Somebody has sent to Mr. Calhoun a copy of the first volume of the "League," a very interesting and able free trade periodical, published in London. Mr. Calhoun gratefully acknowledges the favor, and expresses a hope that free trade will before long be established, and that the U. States will take the lead in the work.

Mr. Calhoun has been holding and expressing such opinions for many years, and, in the mean time, our country has been prospering under a tariff and factories have been rising up on all hands to secure the true independence of the nation—factories which would never have been built, had this nation admitted "free trade" as one of its principles; yet these factories are now rising up, and overlooking the plantation even of Mr. Calhoun, and giving new value to the produce of them.

But Mr. Calhoun, while he is for that free trade that, if firmly established, would have prevented the erection of factories in this country, and, if adopted now, would destroy most of those which already exist, is also an advocate for, and a promoter of, that policy which would inevitably involve this country in a war with Great Britain, on account of contiguous, and of claimed territory. He would have our country plunged into such a contest, and yet he advocates free trade. Has he forgotten that, in the war of 1812, this nation had to buy from Great Britain the very blankets with which she wrapped up the soldiers destined to conquer Canada! That we had to purchase from Great Britain, and pay for very many of the munitions of the war, which we were waging against the supplying country! Nay, that the comforts and conveniences of our citizens were mostly derived from the looms and workshops of Great Britain, and that suffering followed, and was consequent upon, the enormous price at which these goods were sold.

Now if war should follow, as it may follow, the measure favored by Mr. Calhoun, the nation would have, at least, the support of well established factories, to give employment to her non-combatants, and to supply clothing and arms for her defenders, and this in spite of Mr. Calhoun's free trade notions. We hope, however, that neither free trade nor war will be adopted, but that the blessings of peace will be continued, and the profits of home industry be constantly enjoyed.

U. S. Gazette.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY."

We hardly know what to think of the *revelation* made to the country in the leading article of the American Review for June, continued from the number of May. Adverting to the *national election* in the Autumn, and the iniquity, political and moral, by which the effect of it had been obtained, we are told by the writer a frightful tale of complicated, elaborate and thoughtfully matured villany, well fitted to awaken deep alarm for the *future* of our country. To prepare a full or even an intelligible outline of the dreadful *picture* drawn by the writer would require nearly an equal amplitude of room with that occupied by the original; but we can give an idea of it by remarking, in brief, that according to him the *election* bore the marked and identical character of a great gambling match, conducted after the manner of private gambling, where the men of one party mean to win, luck or no luck—where they leave nothing to be determined by the fortune of the game.

Money to an unheard of amount, freely contributed throughout every grade of the Democratic party, found admirably arranged employment, not only in the ordinary craft of the political campaign, but in more than one new and recondite method, the *invention* of which called forth a wonderful exertion of deep cunning and patient ingenuity; the crowning glory of all beneath the *introduction* of a body of picked men, who were kept under careful training a year or more, amply provided with money, drilled with incomparable art, and fitted to vote, without fear of *detection*—with perfect impunity—at every poll in every ward; thereby giving unequivocal power to the party by whom they were employed, to create whatever majority might be thought or known beforehand to be needful. The plan on which the body of hired men operated—the code by which they were governed—every rule laid down for them—the craftily arranged method adopted to avert doubt, to evade a challenge and defeat *detection*—all are minutely narrated in the article, with the repeated and emphatic *declaration* that proof beyond all cavil can be given; and it cannot but be admitted that if the tale be true, a method of controlling an *election* may be put in play which no *caution* can defeat, no eye detect, no power of law bring either to light or *retribution*.

Terrible indeed are our condition and our future if all we are told by the writer, can be proved; we know not how to believe it all—we cling to the hope that it may not be believed without the authority of a real and not to-be doubted voucher, without the *production* of name, time, manner, *location* and every other needful detail. For the honor of our country, for the welfare, nay the very being of our republican policy, we would fain hope that the writer may have been led *partially* if not wholly into error by imperfect or exaggerated *information*. If not—if the thing can be proved or believed in all the fearful magnitude given to it in the Review, no evil, no ruin will be too mighty for the grieving fear of all good men to behold in the coming future.

[The curious reader may observe that in the preceding article, neither the letter *s* nor its sound occurs at all. We have assumed a leisure half hour in so writing it, to show the resources of the English language, and its copious aptitude for paraphase.]

The charge made by foreigners against the English language is, that it abounds in the hissing sound of S, singly or associated. Our ingenious contemporary of the Commercial has avoided the S singly, but its sound occurs in several combinations, which we have italicised above.—*Ed. U. S. Gazette.*

A strange article of the *genus homo* came to light in this county recently in a manner quite strange. We proceed to the particulars:

In the autumn of '43, a gentleman af Natchez sent to his overseer, in this county, a keg marked "*oil*" thinking it such. It was tapped, and instead of the whale's rich juice, the spile poured forth most delicious juice of the grape. Many were the happy times that a few jolly, rollicing fellows enjoyed around the rich cask, until to their unquenchable regret it was dry. After this it was used in making vinegar of a superior quality, which in the course of time was used by the negroes and others, and a new fermentation proposed. The old negroes, however, declared that there was too much mother in it. One of the heads was accordingly removed, and lo! instead of the *mother*, there was the *child*!—a well grown *negro child*, with two heads, four legs, four arms, with but one chest. Dr. D———n was sent for, and he relates the scene as peculiarly rich when he arrived on the ground. Riding up he inquired what was the matter! The reply was a pointing with the digit of the left hand towards the cask—that modern Pandora's box—accompanied with ugh! oh! ah! a spasmodic up-heaving of the stomach, and all the usual accompaniments of retching. Some dozen sable sons of Africa, who had partaken of the choice vineger, were clustered about in groups, and singly, all giving evident tokens that their supper did'nt set well.

This denoument has set several of our citizens to thinking, and it is amusing to see with how much earnestness they deny ever having dined at the place referred to, or partaken of the goodly wine. They are all temperate people if we may credit their story. The cask and its contents were intended, we suppose, for some museum, but got misdirected. The child is a wonder, putting Casper Hauser quite in the shade.—*Woodville Republican.*

The public, generally, may perhaps think the above a hoax, but it is not. The child is now being exhibited at Dr. Stone's apothecary shop, in Woodville, and will probably continue to be during the whole of court.

We were in the neighborhood of Woodville on Monday last, and although we had not an opportunity of going to see the monster ourselves, we saw many who did, and spoke to an eminent medical gentleman on the subject, who gave us a full account of its formation, &c.—*Point Coupee (La.) Tribune.*

Some fellows lately broke into a warehouse at Savannah, and after working for a long time at the Iron Chest unsuccessfully, helped themselves to several thousand choice Spanish cigars and then decamped.

Sad Doings on the Sabbath.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On Saturday night there was an alarm of fire, produced, it is said, by the burning of Wainwright's Lamp-black manufactory, Callowhill street, near the Schuylkill. At an early hour yesterday morning however, the factory again took fire and was utterly destroyed. The Fairmount Engine Company hastened to the scene of action, and in both cases was attacked by a body of ruffians.—Yesterday morning the Fairmount members were busily engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, when they were assaulted by a shower of brickbats. Only 20 or 30 members of the Fairmount were in attendance, we are told, and they were therefore unable to make good their defence. Finding themselves thus assailed they endeavored to bear off their engine—but again the stones and brickbats descended like hail, by which several were severely injured.

Completely outnumbered, their opponents succeeded in driving them away, and in taking possession of the Fairmount apparatus. This was dragged a short distance from the scene of the fire, and then completely cut and hacked to pieces. Axes, hatchets and other instruments were used, the object evidently being to deface and mutilate as much as possible; and in order that the destruction of the engine might be completely effected, it was pitched down a stone quarry. The outrage, as soon as known, produced the greatest excitement among the members of the Fairmount and throughout the neighborhood. A feud of long standing has existed between the Fairmount Engine and the Good Will Hose members, and it will be remembered that about a year ago, the apparatus of the Good Will was taken from the house out Callowhill street, at an early hour in the morning, and utterly destroyed. The Fairmount people were charged with the outrage at the time, but they stoutly denied it. Now, in turn, the destruction of the Fairmount apparatus is charged upon the Good Will people, and it is affirmed that some of the members of that company were recognized, and will immediately be arrested and brought to justice.

The affair created the greatest ferment throughout the whole of yesterday, in the northwest part of the city and county, especially as from time to time many exciting rumors were put into circulation. The Sheriff, with a posse, went out; obtained possession of the fragments of the engine, brought them in a wagon, and placed them at the manufactory of Mr. Agnew, in Vine street. A special meeting of the Commissioners of Spring Garden was also held in the afternoon, to adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that the authorities will make a most vigorous effort in this case. Nothing will prevent the recurrence of such outrages, but the conviction of the leaders, and their transfer to the Penitentiary for a number of years.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

CRIME AND CONFESSION.—Fifteen years ago—says the Cleveland Plain Dealer—a man committed perjury in Sheldon, Genessee county, N. Y., by which he not only, by the aid of strong circumstantial evidence, defrauded his neighbor of four or five hundred dollars, but also threw the suspicion of crime upon the head of that neighbor. It rested there. Stung by remorse, perhaps, the perjurer left that county, and became a wayfarer in the west. After many years, Justice laid her heavy iron grasp upon him, and sent him retribution in the shape of poverty, sickness and misery. He became an inmate of our township hospital, the Poor House. Death was very nigh to him. Moved by the prickings of that conscience which "doth make cowards of us all," he began to fear the monster, and to call for very present help in time of trouble. A neighboring clergyman hastened to the dying perjurer's bedside. The man uttered a confession of the crime, and as a feeble token of repentance, requested the whole to be noted down, and sent back to the defrauded and despoiled individual.

The Plain Dealer adds:—"The confession was sent, but so incredible did the story appear, and so fixed were the impressions of the citizens of the guilt of their neighbor, and of the innocence of the real perjurer, that nought but the highest written evidence could remove them. Certificates of the verity of the confession were yesterday sent, and after a lapse of fifteen years, the stain upon the fair fame of the individual has been somewhat relieved."

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION.—It appears from the journal of a European traveller, that a new and frightful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. The instrument and the process are thus described: A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of timber, about eighteen inches taick, dove-tailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery, cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished, had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and also covered with a plate of iron. At a signal by the *vicramaduck*, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls! and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn, and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung upon the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.—The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, in reply to letter from the citizens of Mobile, inviting him to a visit that city, addressed them a long letter in relation to the important matters that came under his charge whilst Secretary of State. With regard to Oregon he says:

"The absorbing character of the negociation in reference to Texas did not so engross my attention as to neglect that of Oregon. As soon as the former was sufficiently despatched, and the business of the Department brought up, I entered on that. I left it in an unfinished state, and, as it is still pending, I am not at liberty to speak of the course I took in reference to it; but I trust, when it comes to be made public, it will not be less successful in meeting your approbation and that of the country generally. It is a subject not without great difficulties, and I feel assured I shall be pardoned for expressing a hope that it may be conducted by those to whose hands it is entrusted to finish the negociation so as to bring it to a successful and satisfactory termination, and thus avoid an appeal to arms. Neither country can possibly gain any thing by such an appeal, or can possibly desire it, if it can be honorably avoided."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at New Orleans on the 1st from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d of May. She brought despatches to the Secretary of State for the United States and to the British Minister at Washington. Mr. Elliott, British Charge d'Affaires to Texas, arrived by her.

Among the rumors current in New Orleans was one that the Government of Mexico had *acknowledged the independence of Texas.* But little credit, however, seems to have been attached to it.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, received by this arrival, states that the English are moving heaven and earth to accomplish "something." What the "something" is, the writer leaves to the imagination of his correspondent, he not deigning to make further disclosures.

The New Orleans Republican says—

"Regarding the treaty between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government finds itself in a dilemma which precipitate action might render dangerous. They have raised a war spirit which they discover they cannot quell, and which even to conciliate appears to be hazardous. Notwithstanding the large majority which the treaty, or authority to treat, obtained in the Mexican Congress, having passed the chamber by a vote of 43 to 13, and the Senate by 30 to 6, the measure is exceedingly unpopular with the people.

Gov. Shannon, U. S. Minister, had arriued at Vera Cruz. It appears that on his journey from Mexico to Vera Cruz he was robbed, for the second time, of every thing but the clothes on him.

AMERICAN FACTORY OPERATIONS.—We cut the above paragraph (alluding to a female operative worth $2000,) from the *Lowell Courier* of Tuesday, and it may be well enough for us to append to it two facts which came to our knowledge yesterday. The first is that one of the new houses now going up near the centre of this town is owned by two young women, who work in one of our mills, and the other that on the subscription paper for a new mill, circulating yesterday forenoon, we saw the names of several manufacturing operatives, prudent, industrious, and calculating men, put down for one or two shares, of $500 each.—*Newburyport Herald, June 5.*

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED BY

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.

Banks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	20
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	par
Gettysburgh	1½
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1½
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co.	—
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1½
Middletown	1½
Carlisle	1½
Columbia Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1½
Washington	par
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1½
Farmers B'k Lancast'r	par
Lancaster Co.	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1½
Hollidaysburgh	1½
Lebanon	1½
Pottsville	1½
Wyoming	1½
York	1½
SCRIP.	
State Scrip, Ex. Bank	1½
" Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1½
City & Co. Scrip	1½

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville	1½
St. Clairsville	1½
Marietta	1½
New Lisbon	1½
Cincinnati Banks	par
Columbus	1½
Circleville	1½
Zanesville	1½
Putnam	1½
Wooster	1½
Massillon	1½
Sandusky	1½
Geauga	1½
Norwalk	1½
Cleveland	1½
Xenia	1½
Dayton	1½
Franklin B'k Columbus	1½
Chillicothe	1½
Lake Erie	1½
Sciota	10
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	40

Indiana.

State B'k & Branches	1½
State Scrip	3

Kentucky.

All solvent Banks	1½

Virginia.

Eastern solvent Banks	1½
Wheeling	par

Illinois.

State Bank	50
Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State Bank	1½

Tennessee.

Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent Banks	2

South Carolina.

All solvent Banks	2

New England.

New England	1½

New York.

N. Y. City	par
Country	1½

Maryland.

Baltimore	par
Country	1½

Wisconsin Territ'y.

Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. Milw'e	5

Exchange.

SELLING RATES

New York	¼ prm
Philadelphia	¼ prm
Baltimore	¼ prm

Gold & Specie Value.

Fredericksb'gors	$7 80
Crown Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
No. Patriot	15 50
Sovereigns	4 83
Guineas	5 00

IN the District Court for the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at April Term, 1845. No. 109 Fi. Fa.

Sam'l Alexander's Admins'r vs. Hugh Taggart's Executor, with notice &c. } Fi. Fa. 109 April T., 1845.

And now, May 31, 1845. Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money into Court, and on motion of Mr. Darlington the Court appoint Rene le Washington, Esq. auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

From the Record.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

Notice is hereby given that the auditor will proceed to discharge the duties of his appointment, at the office of Mahon & Washington, on the north side of Wiley street, third door east of the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, 1845, at 3 o'clock P. M. RENE WASHINGTON, Auditor.

jel3-w3t

[COPY.]

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

In the matter of the account of Wm McKnight and Benjamin Darling on Trustees of McClurg & Denniston, and McClurg, Denniston & Co. } No. 25, March Term, 1845.

And now, June 7, 1845: The supplementary account of William McKnight and Benjamin Darlington, Trustees of McClurg & Denniston and McClurg Denniston & Co. being filed, the Court on motion of the attorney of the accountants, appoint Andrew Burke, Esq. auditor to audit and adjust the account as aforesaid, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, among the parties entitled thereto. From the Record.

(Sign-d.) GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

The auditor above named will attend, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 30th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

(Signed.) ANDREW BURKE, Auditor.

je12-d&w2w

COW TAKEN UP.

A COW which has recently calved was taken up by the subscriber on Tuesday, June 10th, and has since been kept to prevent her from suffering. She has been straying about the neighborhood since the great fire, and has suffered a good deal for want of attention. Color very light brindle, belly and face white. The owner is desired to call and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

PHILIP KINKAID.

je12-d3t cor. of Pitt and Liberty sts.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Allegheny City, on the north common, near Federal st, a red and white speckled muley Cow. Any person finding and delivering said cow, or giving information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. M. MARTIN.

Apply at my residence or at IRVINE & MARTIN'S, corner of Liberty and Irwin sts. Pittsburgh.

je 12-d&wtf

PARASOLS—Opened yesterday another lot of handsome new style Parasols, from one of the best Philadelphia manufactories, at the dry goods house of W. R. MURPHY,

je11 N. East cor of 4th and Market sts.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS—Fine second mourning Lawn. Also, Black Muslin de Laine, all wool, at same price, at the dry goods house of

je10 W. R. MURPHY.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay cash for clean washed Wool delivered at the warehouse of Joshua Hanna, No. 31 Water st, between Market and Ferry streets.

je3-d&w3w JAMES J. GRAY.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE S. SWARTZ is now receiving a splendid assortment of new and desirable goods for summer. Among them will be found a beautiful assortment of Lawns of every variety, and at all prices—Some beautiful Balzarine Lawns at 20 cents. Also, a large assortment of

Ginghams. Chintzes and Calicoes,

At all prices, beautiful Chintz prints 6¼ to 12½ cents.

SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Barage, Silk, Mous de Lain and Thibet Shawls at very low prices.

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

White and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, Muslins very cheap, yard wide Muslin 6¼ cts. Also, a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Silk and Linen pocket Hdkfs, &c. &c.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts,

Linen Drills, Tweeds, Jeans, and every variety of goods for gentlemen, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. GEO. S. SWARTZ,

je4 No 66 Market st.

STEAMBOAT TRIMMINGS—W. McCLINTOCK, corner of 5th and Wood sts. keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Steamboat Trimmings, such as *Carpeting, Table Covers, Table Linens, Toweling, &c. &c.* to which he most respectfully invites the attention of fitting out or re-fitting Boats. my26

LINEN DRILLINGS—A few pcs rlain and fig'd rec'd and for sale by R D THOMPSON, — may29 No 110 Market st.

GENTS. CRAVATS & SCARFS—A good assortment rec'd and for sale by R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st. my29

VENITIAN CARPETS—R D THOMPSON would inform his friends that he has received a still further supply of ¾ 4 and 4 4 Venitian Carpet, at No. 110 Market st. may29

ELIJAH BLACK

GRATEFULLY acknowledges his indebtedness to his old customers, and being desirous to serve them, begs leave to say that he now offers them a selection of the most extensive and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in Pittsburgh, if they will favor him with a call, at Cain's Boot and Shoe Store and Shoe Manufactory, Fifth and Market sts. may12-3mw

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Thomas Alderson, of Upper St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and other, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

His
THOMAS ✕ ALDERSON.
Mark.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Upper St. Clair township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Sutton,	James Long,
John Richardson,	James J. Lockhart,
James Gilkeson,	James Teckery,
Fred. G. Merryman,	Isaac Williams,
Andrew B. Hopper,	Isaac Williams, jr.
John Jamson,	Joseph Couch

je5-w3t*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1845.
M. ROBERTSON...W. B. SCAIFE...R. K. SELLERS

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3 @3½
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.50
Common ..... —@6.50

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9

Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... — @ 87
Small white ..... 1.00@1.25

Bristles—₱ lb.
American ..... 33 @40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... — @ 9
Common ..... — @ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size ..... — @ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70.00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.75
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... — @4.00
Black Oak ..... — @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ —
From wagon ..... — @6

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabama ..... 5½ @ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Nunnez, 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... — @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ..... — @21
Sperm, best brands ..... — @53
Do inferior ..... — @50

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 @12 ..... — @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½ @16
" 14 ..... — @17
Increasing ½ @1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 ..... — @ 8
" 600 ..... — @ 7
" 700 ..... — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... 5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... — @24
Carpet Chain ..... — @20
Cotton Twine ..... — @33
Candle Wick ..... — @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... — @12½
St. Domingo ..... — @ —
Laguayra ..... — @ —
Rio ..... 7½ @ 8¼
Havana ..... — @ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... — @30
Sheathing ..... — @30
Bolt ..... — @30
Old ..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... — @10
White Rope ..... — @10
Tarred ..... — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... — @ 9
" com'n ..... — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... — @2.50
Long ..... — @1.75
Common ..... — @1.25
Plough Lines ..... — @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz
10 yds thick ..... — @3.00
20 @30 do ..... 1.50@2.25
Small size ..... — @ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70.00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.75
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... — @4.00
Black Oak ..... — @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ —
From wagon ..... — @6

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabama ..... 5½ @ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Nunnez, 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... — @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ..... — @21
Sperm, best brands ..... — @53
Do inferior ..... — @50

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 @12 ..... — @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½ @16
" 14 ..... — @17
Increasing ½ @1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 ..... — @ 8
" 600 ..... — @ 7
" 700 ..... — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... 5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... — @24
Carpet Chain ..... — @20
Cotton Twine ..... — @33
Candle Wick ..... — @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... — @12½
St. Domingo ..... — @ —
Laguayra ..... — @ —
Rio ..... 7½ @ 8¼
Havana ..... — @ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... — @30
Sheathing ..... — @30
Bolt ..... — @30
Old ..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... — @10
White Rope ..... — @10
Tarred ..... — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... — @ 9
" com'n ..... — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... — @2.50
Long ..... — @1.75
Common ..... — @1.25
Plough Lines ..... — @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz
10 yds thick ..... — @3.00
20 @30 do ..... 1.50@2.25
Small size ..... — @ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70.00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.75
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... — @4.00
Black Oak ..... — @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ —
From wagon ..... — @6

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabama ..... 5½ @ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Nunnez, 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... — @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ..... — @21
Sperm, best brands ..... — @53
Do inferior ..... — @50

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 @12 ..... — @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½ @16
" 14 ..... — @17
Increasing ½ @1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 ..... — @ 8
" 600 ..... — @ 7
" 700 ..... — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... 5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... — @24
Carpet Chain ..... — @20
Cotton Twine ..... — @33
Candle Wick ..... — @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... — @12½
St. Domingo ..... — @ —
Laguayra ..... — @ —
Rio ..... 7½ @ 8¼
Havana ..... — @ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... — @30
Sheathing ..... — @30
Bolt ..... — @30
Old ..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... — @10
White Rope ..... — @10
Tarred ..... — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... — @ 9
" com'n ..... — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 9, 1845.

FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM.

EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILL DESTROYED.

About half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning, June 7th, a fire broke out in the borough of Birmingham, in the Iron Works of Woon, Edwards and McKnight; which were totally consumed. The firemen of the borough, with almost superhuman efforts, confined the flames to the Rolling Mill. Through their exertions, aided by the citizens and hands, the Nail factory, which is a large brick building attached to the mill, was saved, though some damaged. The Warehouse, containing a large stock, and separated from the mill by only a narrow passage, was also saved, though frequently on fire, and by many, frequently given up as lost. The Eagle Engine and Hose was the only Pittsburgh company on the ground, and the Mill burned down before they arrived.

More than 100 hands, by this fire, are thrown out of employment, and will feel the loss of the Mill, more severely than the owners, who are insured. When the fire was at its height, large sparks and flakes were carried by the wind over most of the town, and much fear was created for the rest of the borough, but fortunately, the direction of the wind changed and carried them into the river. The houses in the vicinity of the fire, being mostly frame, including Mr. Melvany's extensive Glass Works, nothing but the activity of the firemen and citizens confined the flames to the Rolling Mill.

So far as we can learn, there is no doubt but that the origin of the fire was purely accidental.

The Kensington Iron Works, destroyed in the great fire of the 10th April are being rebuilt, and will, we understand, be in operation again about the middle of July.

Messrs. Woon, Edwards & M'Knights will, we have no doubt, immediately rebuild. Of the amount of loss we have heard no estimate. There are now only eight Rolling Mills in actual operation; but besides the two burnt which will be rebuilt, there is another new one of a large class partly completed and another smaller one about to be built; so that by fall we shall probably have twelve Rolling Mills and eleven Nail Factories in operation.

The Cincinnati Experiment.

It will be remembered that some short time ago we chronicled the sailing from Cincinnati of the barque Muskingum, direct for Liverpool, with a cargo of Western produce. We learn by the last steamer that her safe arrival at the latter port has created no little surprise, and is a subject of much remark in the English newspapers. We copy the subjoined brief paragraph from the Liverpool Times of the 20th May:

"Arrival Direct from Cincinnati.—We have received a file of Cincinnati papers brought by the first vessel that ever cleared out at that city for Europe. Her voyage is quite an event in the history of the Western States, and will, we trust, be only the commencement of a long-continued and valuable trade between that part of the American Union and the old country. The building of a vessel of 350 tons on a river seventeen hundred miles from the sea, is itself a very remarkable circumstance, both as a proof of the magnificence of the American rivers and the spirit of the American people. The navigating of such a vessel down the Ohio and the Mississippi, and then across the Atlantic, would a few years ago have been thought impossible. She brings a cargo of provisions; and we trust that the success of this first adventure will be such as to encourage its frequent repetition. The name of this vessel is the Muskingum."

The "Liverpool Times," and some other Foreign Journals, will still be more astonished when they see the Iron Steam Ships now at our wharf, built 2000 miles from the Ocean! The Hunter will visit Liverpool on her voyage to St. Petersburg.

☞ There is one great fact connected with the construction of these vessels at Pittsburgh, and it is this:—The appearance of these admirable War Steamers will prove to Foreign Governments that though every Navy Yard on the Seaboard were destroyed, we have ample means of building whole fleets of Iron Steamers and Ships in the interior beyond their reach, and of sending them to sea when we please. They can rendevouz at any point on the Mississippi and be ready to sally out into the Gulf at any time. This consideration must have its weight abroad. Our Government will find after all that those who advocated the building of these vessels have an accurate perception of the true policy to be pursued. The 'Times' is not informed, it appears, that vessels were built at, and cleared from Pittsburgh to European ports, a full generation ago.

Help from Europe.

New York, June 3d, 1845.

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Pittsburgh acknowledge the receipt of a donation of $250 from Messrs. De Rotschilds Brothers, of Paris. PHILIP HONE.

Thus it appears that the Great Bankers of Europe have heard and responded to the sufferers by the great fire.

☞ Another Murder near New Orleans. —An old man was going to his home at Gretna, and, while passing a shanty, was attacked by a dog, which he struck or kicked. The owner ran out, and, picking up an oar, struck the aged man twice over the head, causing his death immediately. The murderer was arrested.

Good News!—The counties of Philadelphia and Lancaster having taken measures to advance to the State their quota of Taxes, the payment of the August Interest on the State debt is considered certain. The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says: "We now declare it as our most solemn conviction that the State interest will be paid, in cash, on the first of August next, and continue to be paid punctually thereafter."

A Fracas.—The contest between the rival factions in Washington, has got to be so hot, that the parties to it must needs fight. A letter from Washington says:

There was a recontre on Wednesday morning on the deck of the steamer Osceola, a little before she left our steam boat wharf for Norfolk. It was a fight between an editor and an ex-editor. The late fiscal editor of the Globe, Mr. John C. Rives, was one of the belligerents; Mr. Cunningham, the present editor of the Old Dominion, (published at Portsmouth, Va.) was the other—both well known as members of the hard fisted democracy. It appears that Mr. Cunningham having made a very coarse attack in the Old Dominion, upon Mr. Rives, denouncing the Globe man as a scoundrel, &c. The latter called on Cunningham, on board of the Osceola for an explanation. But Cunningham answered the "law shall explain;" on which the athletic Rives, not liking "laws delay," dealt Cunningham a lusty blow, which laid him sprawling on the deck. Captain Mitchell and a gentleman, then interfered and prevented any more blows from being inflicted. It is said this timely interference prevented the editor of the Old Dominion, from being completely used up.

Sad Accident.—While six laborers were engaged in digging away a hill at Albany on Tuesday, the earth caved upon them. Two were killed, and the others were badly hurt.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Warsaw, Ill., May 25, 1845.

Dear Junior:—I arrived in this place on last Thursday, since which time I have been too unwell to go out much. The only subject of conversation here, is the trial of the men indicted for the murder of Joe and Hiram Smith, which commenced at Carthage, the county seat of this county on last week. As the Sheriff is a Jack-Mormon, and had selected the most of the Jury from among the Mormons, the Court set the panel aside, and appointed a special sheriff for the occasion, an Anti-Mormon, who presented the Jury, from which a committee of two, a Mormon and Anti-Mormon, selected the persons to try the gentlemen indicted, who also had the right of challenge. In this way after two days of challenging, a Jury was empannelled, and the hearing of witnesses was gone into. Two days in hearing witnesses had been spent, up to last Saturday night, and nothing at all elicited to condemn the accused. The trial will probably close about the middle of the week, and will result in the acquittal of the persons indicted. Should a different result follow, and conviction ensue, it will be the signal for a fierce and bloody outbreak. The people unanimously assert, that should the accused be found guilty, and the Sheriff attempt to lay hands upon them, they will rescue them in open Court, and boldly declare that they shall not be molested; and if the Mormons attempt to assist the Sheriff, as would probably be the case, war will be immediately carried into Nauvoo. Great crowds attend the trial, so that this place is almost deserted. If the men are acquitted, and the Mormons keep quiet, things will probably go on in their present manner, until some other cause for outbreak shall arise. The Mormons are somewhat cowed down at present, as some of the foul murders and robberies lately committed in this section have been traced to them, and they dread the fierceness of public indignation. A great many midnight robberies have lately taken place in Lee county, Iowa, directly opposite Nauvoo, on the west side of the Mississippi; and the Mormons justly suspected of their perpetration. About two weeks ago, in an attempted midnight robbery of a family of newly arrived German emigrants, one man was killed, and another almost hacked to pieces with bowie knifes. The robbers made their escape from their bloody work, but were traced to Nauvoo, and two of them, named Hodges, both Mormons, and one an Elder, were arrested and lodged in Jail to await the trial. The third robber has so far eluded detection. When the Mormons found that these men had been traced to the "holy city," they gave them up to avoid the effects of public indignation. If they had not done so, the people of Lee county would have attacked Nauvoo, with a large force of determined men, which they were prepared to do.

As far as I can learn, the Mormons neither increase or diminish much. There are great dissensions among them, and many withdraw and leave them, but their loss is made up by new comers. Rigdon has a very considerable party in Nauvoo, though they are compelled to remain quiet, and considerable hopes are entertained by the people here, that Rigdon will be able to draw off a large party, and thus weaken the "Twelvesites," as the rulers at Nauvoo are called. It is not surprising that the Anti-Mormons, as the people here who are not Mormons denominated, are exasperated against the Mormons, as they are ruined by their contiguity to that fanatical and knavish people. Previous to the exodus of the Mormons from Missouri to this county, it was in a high state of prosperity; property was increasing in price, business was brisk, and the population rapidly increasing. Now every thing is changed.—property has fallen 75 per cent. The population is diminishing rather than increasing, as every one is leaving who can, and their is no prospect of better days. Those who have invested their all here, and cannot get away, will of course feel in no very amiable mood towards those who have been the means of their ruin. There is great alarm therefore, of a violent outbreak before long, unless the Mormons fall out among themselves, and scatter away. It is a most unhappy state of society, and one which, while it draws off all desirable emigrants, has a tendency to excite to exasperation all those who are compelled to stay here. I will write again when the result of the trial is known. Yours &c. D. N. W.

The "Richmond Enquirer" states that the harvest of the early wheat has commenced in Virginia with better prospects of a crop than were anticipated.

☞ Flour has advanced in Zanesville to $3 75 and wheat to 70 cts. per bushel.

At Columbus, Ohio, flour is $5.

☞ Business is very dull in Cincinnati.

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, is in New Orleans lecturing on Temperance, and making speeches on the Annexation question. He is quite a lion in that city.

School Election.—As nearly as we can gather from the returns received, the friends of the Bible will have a majority in the Board of Education.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Hon. Henry Clay is at Alton, Ill. He wishes to sell a tract of 680 acres of land in Missouri, opposite that city, owned by him.

☞ Two negro men belonging to a man in Missouri, were recently arrested while endeavoring to make their escape.

☞ The Cincinnatians are determined to have a celebration on the opening of the Canal from that City to Toledo.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that there is living near that city a lad, not ten years of age, who has saved four persons from a watery grave. Two years ago he rescued a younger brother from drowning, and last winter he succored, at different times, three boys.

Gen. John P. Van Ness, of Washington, has presented a handsome lot on 8th street, immediately in the rear of the Patent Office valued at $1250, on which to erect a new Presbyterian church, to be under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus Tuston, late chaplain of the United S. Senate.

Half Ounce Letters.—A writer in the Olive Branch, published at Doylestown, having facilities for neat weighing, has taken the pains to ascertain how much may be included in "half an ounce," which is the maximum for a single letter, and which may be sent within three hundred miles for five cents, and over that distance for ten cents. He weighed 6 varieties of writing paper, 3 of letter paper and 3 of foolscap, and 2 kinds of envelopments, large and small. The result here to be stated is the weight of a single sheet on an average of ten sheets, of each kind. The papers are all of good quality, and such as we are all used to, for size and weight.

Letter paper, variety, 136 grains; do do second do, 134 do; do do third do, 131 do; foolscap paper, first do, 172 do, do do second do 169 do; do do third do 161 do. Small envelope, 42 grains; large do 62 do.

Wafers, usual size, one grain. Sealing wax, usual quantity, 5 grains.

The ensuing deductions are based upon the heaviest paper, to keep within the mark. An avoirdupois half ounce to 218½ grains. We may therefore send as a single letter:

1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.

2. One sheet of do, with large or small envelope; wax or wafer.

3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope, sealed with wafer.

4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle ($2,50) enclosed, and secured with wax and the letter sealed with wax.

5. Half a sheet of letter paper, or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafers.

6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter dollar.

7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose seven bank notes and be sealed with wax; or three bank notes, and the whole in an envelope.

** From the N. Y. Express.*

State of things in Ireland—the Maynooth Grant, &c.

The effect of the Maynooth Grant is likely to produce a division among the Irish Repealers. Many of those who have been hitherto the loudest in their denunciations of the English policy towards Ireland are disposed to be content with the measures of conciliation which have received the sanction of the British Ministry. All, however, are not so well disposed. While some are leaving the Repeal Association, because they are opposed to an independent Parliament, and an independent country, others are joining it as the only hope of effecting dissolution. It is whispered, too, that the House of Lords might not concede to the Maynooth Grant as readily as the Commons; and, from the tone of the friends of the Protestant Church, it is certain that, if the grant is made, a great internal storm will be the consequence. The question had proved itself, already, a most vexatious one to the British Ministry; and it is one they may wish themselves well rid of. If no grant is made Ireland is not pacified, and if the grant is made Ireland is pacified but in part, while the English people rise in rebellious opposition.

We have been reading the opinions of the most important of the Irish press, in order to arrive at an opinion of the state of public feeling in Ireland as to the present condition of things. Some of the editors approve the Bill as Roman Catholics, and as an act of what they call "justice to Ireland." Others like it as a destructive measure calculated to pull down the present English Administration.

Some of the Catholics say that the grant, increased as it will be, is not enough; while nearly all the Protestants of Ireland and England both declare it to be a great deal too much. We shall give our readers, as briefly as possible, an abstract of all the opinions held upon this subject: and first we find an address from Dublin, to the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, &c., signed by Rectors, Prebendaries, Vicars, Curates, and Treasurers, all protesting against the grant. In this address it is said:

"We have observed with much concern the introduction and progress of the present measure, as one injurious to the interests of true religion in Ireland, and calculated to encourage and render permanent the teaching of what we believe to be erroneous and unscriptural.

"Many considerations have hitherto prevented us from taking any active part in opposition to the proposed grant, but finding that our forbearance has been mistaken and our silence misrepresented, we can no longer consent to withhold the expression of our sentiments."

The Presbyterians have made a more formal and solemn protest against the grant.

From Ulster and Derry strong remonstrances have gone forth. The Presbyterians cry out against the grant as a "national sin," "a sin in which the rulers are determined to involve the nation." "Every true hearted Presbyterian," say they, "entertains a solemn conviction that Popery is directly opposed to Christ's truth and honor, and he cannot without sin concur in any measure which was designed to promote either its permanence or its progress. Presbyterians cannot believe that Popery is the doctrine of Christ; and the Word of God contains this solemn warning against all furtherance of the labors of those who do not bring the doctrine of Christ. 'If there come any one unto you and bring not this doctrine, receive not him into your house, neither bid him God speed; for he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds.' By active assistance we more effectually bid God speed to any cause; and, as the Legislature acts as representing the nation, and is in our name bidding God speed to Popery, it becomes all true Protestants to record their protest against the act of our legislators, that they may not become partakers of the evil deeds which they are promoting; and that they may endeavor to save the nation from a great sin, and from provoking grievous judgments."

The Derry address concludes with—

"We do feel, and all Presbyterians should feel, the deepest interest in the temporal and eternal welfare of our fellow-countrymen; and, therefore, we say to them, we cannot consent to the endowment of a system which we believe to be deeply injurious to you; and we say to the Government of this country, we utterly disapprove the course you are pursuing.

"We appeal to the Presbyterians to do their duty in this great crisis. We believe the statement made by Sir R. Peel, that the Presbyterians of Ireland are favorable to this measure, is not true—we believe that the vast, the overwhelming, majority of them are decidedly opposed to it—but every one should say so for himself, by immediately petitioning against the bill."

But as strong opposition as this almost has come from some of the Catholics. The London Times is delighted with the following from the Kilkenny Journal:—

"Need we point out to our readers the insidious attempt developed in this measure to corrupt our youth! To obtain the rewards of learning or genius, they must profess themselves subservient to the Government—the *English* Government—bigoted, persecuting and exclusive, as it will be, and as it has been, towards their country. It is not a generous concession to Irish wants, but a treacherous scheme to corrupt the young mind, and taint the young heart of our country, through Government patronage and influence. Away with it! It is directed chiefly against Repeal. No scholar will obtain professorship in any of the proposed collegiate institutions who believes that domestic legislation would be a blessing to his country. He may be first of a hundred candidates, but if he be a Repealer, he will be requested to retire. The Irish youth must not dare to think on Irish questions, otherwise than as the English Government approves, or they will be excluded from the benefits of academical education in their own country! Away with it again, it is an abomination! We spurn with scorn such a gift. We will do still more. If they dare to insult our eyes with any of these stews of government corruption, under the name of colleges, we will level them with the ground. But even though it were not what it actually—is—a scheme of corruption, under the inviting name of education—for what should we receive it with so much thankfulness! It is not learning we want at all—it is food and raiment. We ask for bread, and you give us a book! First give us bread, and we will get the book ourselves. But while we are starving, do not expect that a few theological, classical, or scientific professorships, to be enjoyed by creatures corrupted with your money, will satisfy the cravings of our physical wants. What profound legislation!"

The Tipperary Vindicator is scarcely less emphatic in its denunciations of what the Times again calls "the Ministerial sop:"—

"There are," it says, "the seeds of a deadly corruption in this system. The principals and professors are not only to be appointed by, but they are to be dismissed just as it suits the fancy of the executive Government for the time being. Whilst this question is *sub lits*, it is quite plain to all who know any thing of the swarm of place hunters and jobbers with which the country is infested, that there are many who will go about crying up the advantages of this plan, and, under the guise of a simulated patriotism, bid for appointments under it."

Meanwhile, the sense of gratitude for favor conferred further evinces itself in such terms as will be found in the following remarks from the Cork Examiner. They may, says the Times once more, help to dissipate the illusions that grants or endowments will stop the cravings of the horseleeches, whose perpetual cry ever will be, 'Give, give:'—

"Increased representation, or extended franchise, is not all that this poverty-stricken land requires. Fixity of tenure to her serf population, even if England granted it, and great blessing as it must prove to be, could not arrest the deadly drain on her resources, or give to her people the fostering protection of their natural guardians; neither will it circulate in the country the enormous income raised out of the country's soil by the toil and sweat of its peasants. A more just system of municipal corporations and gratifying as it may be to the vanity of a few men, and to the long-insulted pride of the nation, will not put a stop to that most acursed injustice by which every office of trust and importance in the kingdom is filled by some English adventurer or needy Scotchman—by which Irishmen, ennobled by nature, gifted by God, are Pariahs and outcasts in the land of their nativity.

Academical education, even according to the form most acceptable to the wishes of the people and their spiritual teachers, cannot remove one pauper from the hideous mass of rags and destitution that renders Ireland the lazar-house of the civilized world. The endowment of Maynooth, suppose it to be unaccompanied by gross outrage and hellish calumny, cannot restore our manufactures or revive our trade—cannot, in fine, solidly benefit the people of this country. If Sir Robert Peel could effect his grant policy, of which all modern 'concessions' are but the indications and the forerunners—the payment of our clergy by the state, and chaining them, as so many golden-collared slaves, to the chariot wheel of the present Minister of the day—what then? Would he thus fill up the measure of Ireland's wishes, and erase from the minds of her people the 'fond dream' of nationality? Never. O'Connell has evoked the spirit, and even he himself could not allay the fiery creature he has conjured into life. If he could not drive that spirit back into the recesses of the Irish heart, is it in the power of a wily statesman, the creature of expediency, the impersonation of tact, to do so. No, while we hail with gratitude every instalment of our just rights, whether conceded by fear or dictated by policy, we still hold firm for our full debt, which must be paid to the last farthing. That debt is the repeal of the accursed Act of Union."

These opinions are laid hold of by the London Times, and other anti-Administration presses, with a positive chuckle of delight. They are, however, unimportant to us, except as showing that the people of Ireland will not be satisfied with this concession. They will demand more and more until they have got a great deal more than they now possess, or, what is just as probable in the course of events, possess a great deal less than they now have.

The Great Fire at Quebec.—We gather some further particulars relative to this calamity. In some instances, crowds were surrounded on all sides by fire, and a rush only saved those who had the hardiness to venture. Many women and children, it is feared, have perished in this manner. Citizens did nothing. Fire companies consisting of men whose little all was burning, were of little use. Thanks are due to the military, under the command of Sir James Hope, for the saving of the Low Town. Two houses at 8 o'clock P. M were blown up with gunpowder—stopping the fire on one side, while a break was made on the other side by the soldiers clearing away a wharf—deals, boards, planks, &c. &c. being thrown into the river. At 9 P. M. the soldiers were marched to barracks—a guard of two hundred men being stationed in Lower Town.

The Mayor was frequently asked to authorize the destruction with powder of a couple of houses; Hone, towards evening, asked Mr. M'Cord to act as his adviser in his capacity of Magistrate. After a short consultation, it was decided to blow up the houses, and Sir James gave the command. Hundreds and hundreds of houses might have been saved had this been done sooner.

I had to take my turn this morning in serving out bread and buscuit to the sufferers. Many and many a hard-looking man, with nothing saved but the clothes on his back, came up crying. Heart-rending cases are too numerous to be mentioned.

Four o'clock, P. M. The public meetings were numerously attended. The Court House Hall could not hold all. The Mayor in the Chair. There was large attendance of the Clergy, Catholic Bishops, &c., Judges, &c.—Mr. Caron rose to address the meeting; he burst into tears, and there were not a few who followed suit, as he spoke. There was never seen such melancholy looks in an assembled populace. Hon. J. Neilson rose to move resolutions, but his efforts to abstain from crying were in vain. The subscription was most liberal—about £8000—subscribed by a few individuals. The Seminary, £500; Hotel Dieu, £500; James Gibb, £500; Banks, £250 each; George Black, £200, and a great many £1000.

The houses destroyed number 1200—12,000 to 15,000 souls houseless. The arrangements do the city credit. Every man will be housed in some way to-night, and none will die from want. We served out bread to fifteen hundred souls this morning.

A meeting for the relief of the sufferers was to be held in Montreal on the 31st ult.

The total loss has been computed with the utmost nicety possible, and found to be between one million and one million and a half of pounds!!—or in dollars from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000! The loss of life cannot be estimated.

We hear of many private interments of the remains found by supposed relatives, and it is asserted that about forty victims of the conflagration have so far been inhumed, that many, very many, will never be discovered.

The Quebec papers assert the loss of life is not underrated—there must then have been over 100 lives lost!

Texas.—At a recent meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, Texas, a resolution was adopted by acclamation, to celebrate the coming *Fourth of July* as becomes *American* citizens.

The citizens of Houston and Harris counties have invited General Houston to partake of a public complimentary dinner. He promised to do so on his return. The Galveston Civilian, in speaking of the subject, speaks in the highest terms of Gen. H. and ascribes to the policy which he first established, the present prosperity of the new Republic. It says that he has not sought to influence the people either for or against annexation; but that the measures he adopted were calculated to give to the country peace and prosperity, either as an independent nation, or as one of the states of the American Union. The *people*, it is added, have decided in favor of Annexation; and if Gen. Houston is opposed to that measure, it is said, that the position is assumed out of the most disinterested regard for the welfare of Texas, inasmuch as "every lure which pride, ambition, or the thirst of power could desire has been held out to him from the United States, as inducements to favor the measure, and the first honors in the gift of that haughty nation now beckon him on."

About a hundred of the citizens of Galveston paid a visit to the of U. S. steamer Princeton, soon after she cast anchor in Galveston. They were very favorably impressed with her appearance.

Gen. Houston has published a letter in the *Civilian* in reply to an article in a New Orleans paper, charging him with having pledged himself to use his best endeavors to defeat annexation.—Gen. H. pronounces the statement utterly untrue and without any foundation and adds; "For a year past I have neither seen nor corresponded with Her Majesty's Minister, nor am I at this time informed as to the position of our public affairs with nations of the earth."

The Houston Telegraph, in speakiag of the approaching Extra Session of Congress and of the business that will devolve upon it, says that it will be called upon to make provision to meet the expenses of the Convention to be held in July, and to express its assent to the proposition for annexation. It adds that a wish first to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject, was the case of President Jones' delay in calling the session:—but that there can no longer be doubt on the subject, and that a joint resolution will accordingly be passed at once in the Texan Congress. The time of electing Members of the U. S. Congress, and a question of boundary will probably also engege the attention of Congress.

The proposed Convention will consist of 61 deputies. In many of the counties steps have already been done to elect them.

The Civilian has information that a body of Camanche Indians, numbering between 3000 and 4000, were encamped on Little River, and had sent two of their number to inform the President that they were on their way to the frontier of Mexico, to make reprisals for injuries they had sustained, but that they would strictly abstain from any hostile act towards Texas. The Telegraph states that a party of Indians on the 18th ult, attacked a party of Mexicans near Corpus Christi, killed two and wounded a third, driving off many horses. It adds that a company of marauders has been ranging between the Rio Grande and Nueces for several weeks and cut off all communication with the Mexican settlements. Trade was therefore very dull. A large number of troops have been sent to Matamoras and to different points on the Rio Grande, by order of General Arista. It is inferred from this that the Mexican government fears that an attack will soon be made upon that frontier by American troops. It does not appear, however, that the number of troops on the Rio Grande has been much increased. The whole force along the line of the Rio Grande, is stated by the Telegraph, as not exceeding one thousand men.

The Texas National *Register*, the official paper, which has been hitherto opposed to annexation, in noticing the proclamation of President Jones for a Convention, says it was issued from a sincere disposition on his part to give full and timely effect to the now well understood wishes of a *large majority* of the nation." It adds that it was issued with the approval, and under the advisement of the American Minister. Gen. Houston addressed the people at Brenham, on the 12th ult, in favor of the Proclamation.

Courier and Enquirer.

Ten dollar notes altered from notes of the late U. S. Bank, and purporting to be on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, are in circulation in that city.

Circuitous Commerce.—A Mexican gentleman was the other day in New York, who had come from some town in the upper part of Mexico; came down to Vera Cruz; embarked there for New York, brought fifty thousand dollars worth of goods here; and is now taking them round by the Ohio to St. Louis, where he will send them by Santa Fe to his own town.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, June 9.

The Market closed on Saturday night quite dull. The weather continues very warm and excessively dry, and the Rivers are as low as at any period of the season.

Flour—Quite a fever prevailed the market on Saturday, and a great deal of Flour changed hands at an advance of 25@ 37½c. per bbl over the day previous. Sales of 100, 50, 100, 75, 90, 25 and numerous smaller parcels at $4 P bbl on the Wharf and from wagon, and some not fresh ground at $4 from store, and good lots a $4 25 P bbl. All that came in was picked up instanter. It is reaching at $4 25 P bbl @ 4 50 P bbl. The market closed very feverish and very unsettled, with a strong upward tendency. The appearance of the crops and the drought is the cause of this sudden advance, added, no doubt, by orders for several hundred bbls from Ohio. Probably not less than 10,0 bbls changed hands on Friday and Saturday.

Oats have gone up, but we cannot quote a price. 31½c was offered and refused for a large lot to arrive.

Bacon is at out the same. Prime country cured 5, 6 and 7c for Shoulders. Sides and Hams—from store 7c P lb advance. City cured 5¾, 6¼ and 7¼c for Shoulders. Sides and assorted, and Hams.

The market is without change or animation in other respects.

Wool.—We have no change to note in this market. The Farmers hang back, and the lots coming in are all small. Prices remain the same. The Rochester Democrat of the 3d says:—"This city has now become the principal wool market of Western New York. Over 800,000 lbs were shipped from this port last year, nearly the whole of which was purchased in the streets, besides a considerable amount worked up in cloth at the factories here. The market can hardly be considered open yet, as none but the poorer varieties have been offered, prices will rule on all kinds, about 5 cents lower than last year. The sales of the week do not amount to more than 250 or 300 lbs at different rates, ranging from 22 to 24c. The quantity shipped since the opening of navigation is 95,910 lbs, to the same time last year 113,019 lbs."—In Buffalo the following is the state of the market:—"Wool.—This article begins to come into market, but not under so favorable auspices as last season. Prices are very much depressed, ranging from 5 to 10c lower P lb than at the last clipping.—The market for wool here cannot be regarded as established for the season—not a sale out quantity having arrived for this purpose. We have seen a fair quality of common sold at 22c—mixed at 26, and a few lots of Saxony at 32c. None of any consequence has yet arrived from the West, though we notice that it is coming in quite freely at the lake ports."—At Marietta, Ohio, on the 4th, well cleaned Wool rated as follows:—"Full blood 30c; ¾ do. 26 to 28; ½ do. 24 to 25; ¼ do. and common 20 to 23. For a small lot of extra quality 32c was offered a day or two since. It was, perhaps, the best wool grown in the vicinity—there is certainly not more than one flock beside in the county that will grade as high."—In the New York Market:—"The demand for foreign Wool has been good for the last two weeks from the carpet manufacturers, and during that period some 2000 bales Odessa, Smyrna, South American and other cheap wools have been taken. The market has been well sustained. Fleece and pulled American has been in good enquiry, especially pulled, and prices are steady. Within a day or two there has, however, been less doing. The stock of foreign wool's is much reduced, and of American it is moderate. We quote Saxony 38@40; full blood Merino 36@37; ¾ to ¾ do. 32@34; Native to ¼ do. 27@29; Superfine pulled 32@33; No. 1 do. 30@32; No. 2 do. 23@25; South American washed 10@12; washed and pulled 20@21; unwashed 5@7; African 8@14; Smyrna 10@13; Mexican 12@13c. At Chicago the receipts were taken at 18@20c."—At Carrol, Ohio, the prices were "believed" by the Press to rate from 25 to 30 cents P lb.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road, adjoining the farms of Mr. Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. FARLEY, Allegheny City, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. je7-d&wtf

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 16th inst. for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz:—One bridge over Turtle Creek, at or near Funk's Mill in Versailles Township, and one over Lowry's run near Courtney's Mill, in Ohio Township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office from date to the day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM MAGILL,
Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Allegheny Co.,
June 5, 1845. } je7-d&w

FOR SALE OR RENT,
The Old Virginia Flint Glass Works.

THE partnership under which the above works were conducted having expired, the parties interested are anxious to settle up their business as speedily as possible, and will sell them a bargain. The buildings are well and substantially built of brick and stone, and are conveniently arranged, comprising all that are necessary for carrying on the business. The pots materials and tools will be sold with the works, and it would require but a short time to put them into operation. Coal is abundant in the neighborhood, and can be contracted for at low prices.

If they cannot be sold they will be rented on fair terms. Any inquiries addressed to me at Wellsburgh, Brooke Co., Va., will receive prompt attention.

may31-d2w&w3t* GEO. N CATTS.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, 60 acres of land, about 20 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power, and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr, also two bolts and three elevators, with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard, the above in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. An undisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will sell on exceedingly accomodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.

Beaver County, Hanover Township. may20-w3t*

GREAT BARGAINS.
WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Machinery, Eastern made, in excellent order, is offered for sale, at very reduced prices, at the Ross Factory, Steubenville, lately owned by Wells, Henry & Co. It consists, principally, of

1 section of Cards, with Condensers,
1 Jack, 140 spindles—1 Mule, 240 spindles,
24 Power Looms,
1 Bobbin Machine—Turning & Rolling do,
30 Steel Reeds, assorted—Cast Iron Kettles,
Warping and Beeming Machine,
Copper Kettles, Blue Vats Reeds, Wheels, Swifts, &c

Enquire of ROBERT HANLIN, Agent,
may10-d&w3t [Steub Gaz. 8t.] at Ross Factory

BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON ORE.

THE subscriber offers to lease, for a long term of years, part of his estate, situated directly on the Ohio River, at Coal Grove, Lawrence county, Ohio, and not far from midway between the cities of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. There is probably no locality in the United States combining so many and so important advantages for the manufacture of iron as this. The coal has been tested by one of the most distinguished iron masters in the country, and pronounced to be of the first quality for the manufacture of iron, and it is abundant in quantity.—Charcoal may also be obtained at as cheap a rate as in any other place whatever. The ore is abundant; there are five beds of the latter mineral, of various degrees of thickness, two of which have been opened in different places—in one of which the ore is from one to three feet in thickness, and the other varies from six to eight feet in depth.—These two beds have been thoroughly proved by scientific and practical iron masters, and declared to be of the highest order, not only as respects the richness of the ore, but also as to the facility with which the ore is smelted, and the toughness and excellence of the iron made from it. The other beds of ore have not been tried, but no doubt is entertained of their good quality. The materials which may be required for building, whether of wood or stone, are in great abundance on the tract. The species of sandstone necessary for the erection of stacks and for furnace hearths, is almost inexhaustible, and may be brought into use at a trifling expense. Limestone also abounds there, and the beds of coal are underlaid with different kinds of fire clay. The depth of water in the Ohio River, at this place, always admits of loaded boats lying there, even when the river is at its lowest stage.—The situation is healthy, and prior visions can no where be found cheaper.

Any person who may wish to examine this tract, is referred to Mr. J. A. Strong, who resides there, and who will show the different openings which have been made both into the coal and ore beds, and give such other information in regard to this property as may be desired.

THEODORE STRONG.

☞ In Pittsburgh, enquiry can be made of Mr. Sidney Strong, 131 Wood street.

may31-d1w&w1t

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania road. It is perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession can may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

Register's Office, May 16th, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undermamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, the 19th June next.

The account of Thomas Miller and William Watt, Executors of the estate of John Watt, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of James Scott and Andrew Bedell, Executors of the estate of Abner Bedell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of Elizabeth, Charles and Isaac Charles, Administrators of the estate of Elisha Charles, late of Fawley township, deceased.

Account of Enoch Dee and Christian Snively, Executors of the estate of Peter Dee, late of Plum township, deceased.

Account of William Anderson, Administrator of the estate of Harmar Fisher, deceased.

Account of John McCloskey, Executor of the estate of Samuel Rankin, late of Robinson township, deceased.

Supplementary, separate and individual account of John Pearce and John Keeler, Executors and Executor of Obadiah Pearce, late of Pine township, deceased.

Supplementary and final account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.

Account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Magdalene Wilhelm Administratrix of the estate of Mark as Wilhelm, late of the City of Pittsburgh deceased.

Supplementary and final account of Edmund Thomas, surviving Administrator of the estate of Samuel N. Mann, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased.

Supplementary and final account of Felix Curran, Administrator of the estate of Patrick Murphy, late of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of William Snee, Administrator of the estate of John Snee, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

Account of James Carter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Thomas Redgate, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of James Morrow one of the Executors of the estate of James Morrow, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of Robert Hilands and John Plankinton, Executors of the estate of Eli Plankinton, late of Ross township, deceased.

Account of Robert McCracken and William Rodgers, Guardians of the estate of the minor children of Samuel Kirkpatrick, deceased.

Account of Richard Gray, Guardian of the estate of Mary C. Way and Paul A. Way, minor children of Alisha Way, deceased.

Account of Edward Arthurs, Guardian of Jane Montgomery, deceased, (daughter of Samuel Montgomery, late of Pine township, deceased.)

may16d1&wlt P. A. MADERIA, Register.

SELLERS'
MUCH USED AND HIGHLY POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!!—Their efficacy for effecting a cure of the diseases specified, is so well authenticated and attested by credible witnesses, as to remove all doubt respecting their utility, even from the most incredulous; and fully to establish the fact that they possess *the most efficacious, reliable and valuable medicinal qualities* of any medicines with which the present age abounds. We therefore invite all who need the assistance of these medicines, to